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VOL. XXII NO. 111 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

CITY FOR PEACE, BUT MODY ON WAR PATH

Workers Will Not Surrender

NEED FOR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

Congress Will Fight For Rights Of Labour, Says Mrs. Naidu

An eloquent appeal for earnest efforts on the part of the people of Bombay to bring about an early and honourable settlement of the dispute between the millowners and strikers of the City was made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding over the public meeting held at Azad Maidan on Thursday evening.

HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

The plight of thousands of workers, who as a result of the strike were facing starvation and misery, she said would not fail to move the hardest of men. It was therefore imperative for them to strive for an early settlement of the dispute.

They could not afford to see the strikers starving themselves to death. Nor could they desire the workers to surrender rights and honour driven to do so by the pangs of hunger. The settlement should be honourable to both sides.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

Defining the position of the Congress in regard to Labour, Mrs. Naidu said that Congress believed in marching ahead hand in hand with workers in the fight for Swaraj. The Congress stood for fighting for the rights of workers, and she hoped that workers would reciprocate by standing with the Congress in their struggle for the country's freedom.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Mill Strike Relief Committee, broadcast an appeal for funds for the relief of the strike sufferers.

CONGRESS FOR THE POOR.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who spoke next said that it was a very long time since any meeting was held in Azad Maidan. Meetings were held nearly three years ago, practically daily, and the speaker assured the audience that similar days were coming very soon.

For the last fortnight, the mill workers had gone on strike, and it was the duty of the Congress to express its sympathy with the workers and render them as much help as they can. It had been alleged that Congress was an organisation of the rich capitalists, but the speaker assured the workers that the Congress had always stood for the workers, peasants and the poorer classes of the country, and their need would be first considered always by the Congress. If the Congress was not for the workers, peasants and poorer classes of the country, then it could not be called a national organisation.

The speaker referred to the Corporation debate and said that Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, had opposed the move for a Conciliation Board. The speaker warned the millowners against their present action against the strikers and told them not to get away with the impression that they could do anything they like without being questioned. Every citizen of the city, excepting possibly the millowners, were sympathising with the workers and would try their best to get justice done to them.

The speaker appealed to the citizens of Bombay, especially the middle classes, as he believed them to be more generous than the rich, to help the strikers financially in their struggle for earning their bread.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, in his speech said that it was the bounden duty of every citizen to help the workers in their fight against the millowners on the question of their bread. If the strike on such a vast scale had been declared in any other country in the world, the Government of the country would have immediately intervened and made efforts to settle the dispute. It was a regrettable fact that the Government of Bombay had not moved in the matter. The Governor of Bombay had, indeed, granted interviews to the representatives of the Millowners and acquainted himself with their version of the Mill situation. The speaker thought that it was first duty of the Governor to have also sent for the representatives of the strikers also and found what were the actual grievances of the strikers.

It had been sought to be impressed on the public that the strike was engineered by Communists. If this was so, immediately after the Communist leaders had been imprisoned, the strikers should have gone back to work. The fact that they did not do so and were firm in their determination to continue the strike showed that they were labouring under genuine grievances. The Strike Committee had now officially submitted the demands of the strikers to the Millowners and Government and the Corporation had asked the Government to appoint a Conciliation Committee. Mr. Brelvi hoped Government would act immediately and appoint the Committee and thus help to bring about a settlement. Meanwhile the duty of the public was clear. They must see that a settlement was brought about immediately but the settlement must be honorable to both sides and the workers must not be compelled to resume work on account of sheer starvation. The wealth of the millowners and of the City was produced by the workers and the City owed to the latter to see that justice was done to them and that they were not made to starve into submission. He appealed to the citizens of

(Continued on page 7).

IN AID OF UNEMPLOYED MILL WORKERS

Volunteers making street collections in Bombay for the relief of unemployed textile workers.

"Most Deplorable"

Mahatma Condemns Attempt On Sir J. Anderson's Life

PURI, May 10.

"This attempt at the murder of Sir John Anderson is undoubtedly most deplorable," said Gandhiji, when interviewed by the Associated Press this afternoon at Kadua where he was having midday rest at the Ashram established by the late Gopabandhu Das, a prominent public man of Orissa.

"Every minute of life's experience" said the Mahatma, "further confirms me in the belief which I hold that non-violence is the only remedy for all the ills of life to deal with which violence is practised to-day. It is a great tragedy that some young men will not see that there is no shortcut to deliverence from evils. I am not thinking of non-violence as a mere passive state. I do not know a more active force than the force released by the vital adoption of non-violence."

MEETING AT KADUA.

Addressing a public meeting at Kadua Gandhiji narrated what he noticed in Harijan quarters under the Puri Municipality. He condemned 'bustees' as the filthiest, he had noticed in India. He had once condemned the bustees at Delhi, but those piled into insignificance in comparison to Puri bustees. They were not fit for habitation even by animals. He urged the sanatanists and reformers of the locality to take up this question of Puri bustees with the Municipality and secure a decent standard of life for Harijans.

Gandhiji goes this evening to Birpurusatampur village, 16 miles from Puri.—A. P.

NO TOKEN PAYMENTS

Roosevelt To Make Announcement Regarding War Debts

NEW YORK, May 10.

Mr. Roosevelt in the forthcoming message to the Congress will announce that token war debt payments will no longer be acceptable, according to the Washington correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce."

The President will also declare that additional legislation is neither necessary nor desirable.

The "Herald Tribune" states that the Congress leaders informed Mr. Roosevelt that he must recognise that the Congress intends to interpret the Johnson Act as not absolving any debtor country from the stigma of default in return for the token payments.—Reuter.

"ORDER OF LENIN"

MOSCOW, May 10.

The largest group of medals distributed since the Soviet regime, was awarded to 157 persons, namely, the Order of Lenin, for outstanding service for collective agriculture. The recipients are entitled to enter trams by the front-door and also free entertainment in cinemas, theatres and holiday trips.—Reuter.

IMAM SUES FOR PEACE?

Armoured Cars And Cavalry Advancing On Sanaa

CAIRO, May 10.

Armoured cars and cavalry left Hodeida to join the troops advancing on Sanaa cautiously through the mountain passes, avoiding ambushes.

Meanwhile it is unofficially reported that the Imam of Yemen again cabled Ibn Saud asking for peace.

Ibn Saud is reported to have replied that the Imam knows the Saudi peace conditions, and he has only to accept them.

Admiral Joubert, Commander of the French Mediterranean Fleet, left for Red Sea aboard the warship.

A report from Jerusalem states that a number of Turkish exofficers have decided to join Ibn Saud's Army.—Reuter.

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 10.

The Privileges Committee sat for 140 minutes this morning and adjourned in the afternoon. No evidence was taken. The Committee is understood to be preparing the report.—Reuter.

WORKERS TO BE PAID OFF

Many clerks will be thrown out of employment as a result of the textile strike in Bombay.

The first move in this direction has been made by the Jacob Sassoon Mills, who put up a notice on Thursday intimating that the services of mill clerks would not be required as from Friday.

Five other mills have also put up notices stating that the wages of the workers would be paid on May 12. The names of the mills are: The Elphinstone Mills, the Textile Mills, the Toyo Podar Mills, the Satya Mills and the Shapurji Bharucha Mills.

STOP PRESS

NEW STAVISKY CRIME.

L'ORIENT, May 10.

Not a clue can be found to the perpetrators of the latest of the series of crimes associated with the Stavisky affair.

The 19 year old Madame Henriot was found shot dead in her new home by her young husband on returning from a hunting expedition.

She was the daughter-in-law of the district Public Prosecutor and cousin to Deputy Henriot whose revelations illuminated the connection between politicians and Stavisky.—Reuter.

FRONTIER MAIL GOLD THEFT.

LAHORE, May 10.

In connection with the Frontier Mail robbery the police are reported to have obtained permission from the Divisional Commercial Officer of Railways for arrest or detention of any employee of the Lahore, Amritsar, and Jullunder railway stations.

So far the police have taken into custody both the guards, of yesterday's Frontier Mail, the parcel clerk, two ticket collectors and some porters, thus bringing the total arrests in this connection to 50. No clue of the lost gold is yet available.—United Press.

Opposes Conciliation Move

DOES NOT KNOW WHOM TO CONCILIATE!

Gives Evasive Reply To Nariman's Straight Question

Opposing the proposal to request Government for the appointment of a Conciliation Board to settle the textile dispute, Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, made a heated speech at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday.

THEY PAY HIGHEST WAGE

Denying that the cause of the present strike was the "zoolum of the millowners or their covert and insidious attempts on the earnings of the work people," Mr. Mody made the astounding statement that upto March 1933, the Bombay textile indusry paid the highest wages in the world to its workers, relative to the output.

He said that he would be the last man to stand out of a Conciliation Board, but how could he conciliate with people who were out to create a strike "to-day, to-morrow, next year and every year."

The debate was marked by a wordy duel between Mr. Mody and Mr. Umar Rajab, who characterised as "barefaced untruth" the statement that the present strike was either fomented by Communists or Ahmedabad textile interests.

MODY IN TEMPER

At one stage when Mr. Rajab interrupted Mr. Mody, the latter flew in temper saying, "I shall have to take very serious notice of your misstatements."

Mr. K. F. Nariman made an appeal to Mr. Mody to make "a generous and un-Mody-like gesture for peace.

The Corporation, however, passed the amendment of Dr. Choksy requesting Government to appoint a Board of Conciliation to bring about an early settlement of the textile dispute.

The only dissentient voters were Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. V. Chandavarkar and Mr. A. P. Sabavalla.

The text of the amendment passed by the Corporation is as follows:—

"That the Corporation view with grave apprehension the strike situation in the City and they are of opinion that the continuation of the strike will inflict severe hardships on the workers, will affect adversely the trade and prosperity of the City and will jeopardize seriously the financial position of the Municipality.

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach His Excellency the Governor and impress upon him the urgent necessity of appointing a Board of Conciliation so that there could be an early settlement of the dispute between the workers and the Mill Agents."

NO EXTENSION OF LIFE.

The Mayor at the outset announced that Government had rejected the proposal made by the Corporation to extend its life by a year, in view of the impending constitutional changes, involving a revision of the franchise.

The reply of the Government to the request of the Corporation was as follows:—

"With reference to your letter requesting that Government should take steps to give effect to the wishes of the Corporation of the City of Bombay that the life of the present Corporation be extended by one year so that the next general election may be held in 1936, I am directed by the Government of Bombay to inform you that Government do not propose to undertake legislation which would be necessary to effect this object and therefore are not prepared in this matter to comply with the wishes of the Corporation. Sd.- Secretary General Department."

CONCILIATION BOARD.

The Corporation then took up discussion of the resolution tabled by Mr. S. C. Joshi suggesting that Government should intervene in the textile dispute and bring about a settlement and Dr. Choksy's amendment demanding the appointment of a Conciliation Board.

Mr. Umar Rajab said that it was a barefaced untruth to say that Communists had fomented the present strike. He challenged Mr. A. P. Sabavalla to prove that Ahmedabad millowners were engineering the Bombay strike or withdraw his words uttered at the last meeting.

WHAT HE SAID.

Mr. Sabavalla denied having stated Ahmedabad millowners had instigated the present strike. What he stated was that a strike in Bombay would be in the interests of Bombay.

Mr. Rajab continuing stated that the cause of the present strike was purely economic. The strike was the direct result of the wage-cuts enforced by the millowners, who were suffering losses due to bad management of the mills. He asked the City-Fathers to look at the resolution from the point of view of the harm to the City's finances.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman asked the City-Fathers to look at the proposition dispassionately. Although the Corporation had nothing to do directly with the Millowners' Association nor the Labour Unions, they were intensely interested in the dispute as the welfare of thousands of workers was concerned in it. He hoped the millowners would not betray the deplorable mentality, as was done by Mr. Sabavala, who claimed outside agency for the present strike. It was wrong to think that the workers had no grievances of their own, and that the strike was due to agitation carried on by outside agencies like Russia or Ahmedabad.

REMEDY GRIEVANCES.

The real cause of the strike, Mr. Nariman said, was economic distress. There was a real tragedy in every labour house and this the millowners would themselves find if they went about the mill-area incognito. He appealed to the millowners not to stand on prestige, and if they had any idea of starving the workers to submission, they should give it up at once. Such a procedure would recoil on the millowners themselves, and the workers, though crushed, may emerge again, with redoubled strength. Real wisdom lay in remedying the grievances of the workers, and if the millowners did so, the

(Continued on page 7).

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Dennis Traylor Fire Engine complete with fire appliances or Merry-Weather Hatfield Traylor Fire Pump or any other fire Engine approved by the Public Health Department of the Punjab Government. Tenders must be submitted before the 21st of May 1934. Quotations be sent to No. 8347 "Bombay Chronicle".

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APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned upto the 10th June, 1934. Selected candidate will not be allowed any joining travelling allowance.

(Sd) ABDUR RASCHID MAHMOOD,
Chairman,
District Board, Pabna.

Dated, Pabna,
The 1st May, 1934.

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CRAWFORD & Co..

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BETRAYED BY JILTED MISTRESS

Motor-Driver With False Licence Meets Unexpected Fate

Information given by the jilted mistress of Bechar Lal alias Abdulla Sarid Khan led to his arrest and conviction on a charge of cheating the Police. He was sentenced to five months rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

The accused had obtained a motor driving licence in 1924 in the name of Bechar Lal. In 1926 the accused was convicted and gaoled in a dacoity case and the licence granted to him was permanently withdrawn.

The prosecution alleged that after his release he went to Baroda where he obtained a motor driver's licence in the name of Abdulla Sarid Khan. He later returned to Bombay and on the strength of the Baroda licence obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay in the name of Abdulla Sarid Khan.

The accused kept a mistress named Asubai, whom he later discarded. The woman was disappointed at the treatment meted out to her by the accused and informed the Police that the accused had obtained the licence under false representations.

The Police made inquiries and found that the accused had practised deception and therefore charged him with cheating.

AROUND THE COURTS

"Death due to the concussion of the brain," resulting from an accidental fall from a running local train (B B & C I) near Ville Parle, was the verdict at the inquest held over the body of Babiya Hari (22) who died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Wednesday.

* * * *

"Suicidal hanging by the neck caused death," was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest on the body of a Mahomedan beggar, Siddik M. (25) which was found hanging from a door-frame on the first floor of Supariwalla Building, Dadar Main Road.

* * * *

Due to the objection raised by the authorities of the Worli cemetery in connection with the death of Narsu Krishna, a Hindu aged 75, on the ground that there was some foul play, the Coroner's jury held an inquest over the body on Thursday and decided that the death was due to tetanus, developing from an injury received on the right foot.

* * * *

"That death was due to a suicidal dose of opium" was the verdict at the inquest held on Utamal Jivraj Pandit, who died at the G. T. Hospital where he was admitted in an unconscious state, having taken an extra dose of opium. He never regained consciousness.

* * * *

The body of a Hindu boy, aged 14 years was found lying on the Chowpatty Sea-face on Wednesday evening. At the inquest held over the body the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning while swimming.

Preparations are being made at various places in Gujerat and Kathiawar to accord a suitable reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives there next month.

Jewish Immigration Must Be Stopped

Muslim Leaders Represent Palestine Grievance To Viceroy

Sharp Reminder To Britain Of Her Pledges

MADRAS, May 8.

Moulana Syed Murtuza Bahadur M.L.A., president of the Central Khilafat Committee, has recently forwarded the following memorandum to H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of 60 Muslim leaders all over India representing the Central Legislature, the Provincial Councils, the All-India Muslim Associations and other leaders of every shade of opinion who are united on the Palestine question.

Moulana Shaukat Ali, general secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee and the President had made preliminary arrangements to form a deputation and wait on H. E. the Viceroy but His Excellency finding it not convenient to receive the deputation for want of time, has been pleased to inform the President that he would gladly represent the case of the deputation to the Secretary of State for India and through him the Secretary of State for Colonies during his forthcoming visit to England whereupon the following memorandum has been submitted to him:

Appeal To Britain

We, as representatives of every shade of Muslim opinion in India, consider it our foremost duty to acquaint your Excellency and through you, the British Cabinet and the British Parliament and the people of Great Britain the innermost feelings of Muslims on the vexed question of the sacred Lands of Palestine. The steady influx of Jews from Eastern Europe and the rest of the world has aggravated the position there and we feel that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy this a great catastrophe will happen to disturb the peace of the Muslim world and the Muslims in India and in the rest of the British Empire will be seriously involved owing to the clear dictates of their faith.

During the Great War, when Turkey was forced by unfortunate circumstances to join Germany and fight against the Allies the British Government on its own behalf and on behalf of its Allies issued statements solemnly assuring the Muslim of the world that the position as regards the Muslim sacred lands would be kept intact and the Muslims need feel no anxiety as to their future and that the status quo would be maintained. This assurance was given early on the entrance of Turkey in the Great War on the side of Germany.

Later when the British Government and the Allies wanted the Arabs to break away from the Turks, they gave still more solemn promises and assurances to them that the former Turkish possession the Holy Jaziratful Arab would be constituted into a united Arab kingdom thus improving their position if they threw off the yoke of the Turkish Government and joined on the side of Great Britain and the Allies.

Still more solemn and binding promises were held out to Sharif Husain and the Hashmi family that after the victory of the Allies they would be made kings of United Arabia.

Believing in these solemn treaties and promises the Arab fought on the sides of the Allies against their own Muslim brothers up to the last and when the Allies were victorious, Amir Faisal was elected as the king of United Arabia at Damascus.

However towards the end of the war, for reasons which we cannot fully fathom the British Government broke all its solemn plodges and assurances made to the Muslim world to the Muslims of India and to the Arabs and Hasihmi family; and granted to the Jews a position in Palestine not consistent with the best enterests of the Arab people. The Balfour Declaration made the position of the Arabs not only difficult but also impossible and the question was and is freely discussed whether it could under any circumstances be considered fair or honourable. In the eyes of the Muslim world, it has lowered the position of the British Government and Muslim all over the world refuse to accept the Balfour Declaration which in their eyes is a negation of fair and square dealings.

The Arabs are helpless in the face of powerful Jewish influences in the British Cabinet, the British Parliament, in the city money markets and in the press. The Arabs in their helplessness and realising that even high British officials who wanted to do justice to them had failed in their efforts for fair dealings have become hopeless and very bitter and resent such a position. They have boycotted British institutions and there have been very unfortunate incidents in which they suffered a great deal and we are afraid the future in that Sacred Land is very dark and full of dangerous possibilities.

We earnestly desire that no untoward feeling may be created in the minds of the Muslims, as it would very seriously jeopardise the good and honourable relations which we desire should exist between Islam and Great Britain. This would only be possible if great Britain realised its responsibilities as the Mandatory power which had guaranteed that the interests of the Arabs would not suffer.

No Enmity With Jews

We Muslims have no enmity with Jews on account of their faith. The whole history of Islam in all the last 13 centuries and a half bears a clear testimony that Muslims and Muslims alone treated them as equals and brothers giving them shelter, opening the door of their universities in Cordova, Granada Baghdad, Cairo, Damascus and in Turkey and Yemen. There has never been a single case of Jewish persecution in Muslim lands and the main objection to the Jewish immigration lies in the fact that there is no room for them and that there is already a great dearth of culturable land for Arabs.

We desire that a small deputation of the Indian Muslims may go to Palestine and make enquiries on spot consulting local officials in Palestine and then make our representation before the responsible Ministers and the people of England.

In conclusion we beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the statement made on the 27th March 1920 by Mr. Lloyd George the then Prime Minister in reply to the first Khilafat Deputation headed by the late lamented Maulana Mohammad Ali that the principle of "self-determination" was to be applied equally to Muslims and Christians alike and therefore putting the Jaziratul-Arab, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia again under the rule of the Caliph and Turkey would mean a negation of this principle and opposed to the independence of Arabs. The Arabs desired a united Arab administration which was promised to them and so had refused to accept the Balfour Declaration which was made over their heads without their consent or knowledge.

Stop Immigration

In the best interest of everybody, we feel after mature consideration that:—

(i) further Jewish immigration must be stopped in Palestine,

(ii) a land Alienation Act should be passed providing that land in the possession of Arabs could only be purchased by bonafide Arabs, and

(iii) that fullest facilities must be given to Muslims of the world as are given to the Jews, to organise help for the Arabs of Palestine, so that they would keep their lands which had been in their possession for centuries.

Now that Your Excellency is proceeding to England, may we be permitted to request Your Excellency to make it convenient to place our representation before the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India and the Colonies informing them of the intensity of the Muslim feeling on the question and get the Muslim grievances fully redressed?

Mill Workers Co-operative Credit Society

The annual general meeting of the Ring Throstle Co., operative Credit Society, Ltd. Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was held on Monday the 7th inst. at Jamshedji Tata Welfare Institute Hall, Kurla, Sjt. Pestonji Burjorji the Asst. Carding Master of the Mills presiding.

The meeting adopted the annual report of the work done during the past year and declared 18 3/4 per cent dividend to the share-holders. The new managing committee for the ensuing year, with Messrs. Shek Kadar Shek Budhan and Martui M. Ghatge as President and Secretary of the Society respectively, was elected.

The meeting also adopted a resolution thanking the management of the Swadeshi Mills for co-operating in the recovery of loans from members and lending the premises for the Society's office.

Meningitis and small pox are still raging in Ahmedabad. Four new cases of meningitis were admitted to the hospital on Wednesday. Three cases of small pox were also recorded.

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NEW CHAPTER IN INDIA'S ECONOMIC HISTORY

What The All-India Khadi Exhibition Reveals

In the previous notes on the All-India Khadi Exhibition, an attempt has been made to describe the various sections that are located in the garden attached to the Vanita Vishram. In the hall of the Vanita Vishram is located the main section of the Exhibition itself, as distinct from the stalls in the garden where sales are transacted on behalf of various branches of the All-India Spinners' Association or shops certified by it for the sale of hand-spun, hand-woven cloth. The exhibits are mostly drawn from the different shops and have their places of origin and sales prices marked on them. Each province contributes its quota and there is hardly any part of India, one gathers from the Exhibition, which does not specialize in some variety or other of Khadi.

The only grouse one can have against the Exhibits Section is that there is such an over-crowded display of all varieties of Khadi, that one's mind is apt to get confused at the wealth of material that is now available from which it is difficult to make any proper selection as one goes round the hall. That, however, is a tribute to the progress that the Khadi industry has made within less than a decade and a half. The photographs, charts, diagrams and posters that are displayed along with the exhibits of cloth are of help to the student in distinguishing between the different varieties in visualizing the economic utility and the progress of Khadi and in appreciating the peculiarities of the production in different centres. A very striking poster brings to one's mind the tragedy of unemployment that stalks the land, the way out of it that is provided by the shape of cheap foreign cloth that may cut off the thread with disastrous consequences to the poor individual whose only refuge this industry seems to be.

OLD CRAFTSMANSHIP REVIVED

The pieces of Dacca muslin and the "shah tush" from Kashmir that go through rings naturally attract one's attention as one goes through the hall, and equally striking is the "Jamewar" from Kashmir. These represent the glorious heights to which Indian craftsmanship can rise if properly guided, and encouraged, and it is due to the Khadi Movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi that we owe the revival of these arts and crafts that made India's name famous in the world's history. The expert spinner from Dacca who turns out yarn of 500 counts is a direct descendant of the producers of the old world Dacca muslins; his art nevertheless, would have been lost but for the patronage that, under Gandhiji's lead, the nation has extended to this premier cottage industry, similarly, the art of Kalamkari printing and dyeing double-coloured cloth, of which one sees fine specimens in the Exhibition, owe their revival to the revolution in our tastes that commenced over ten years ago.

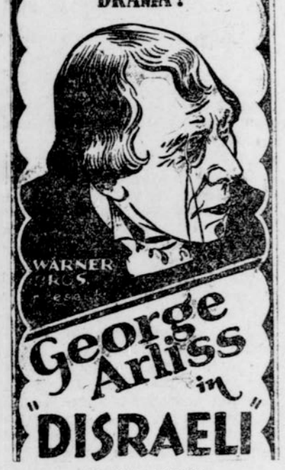
DEVELOPMENTS IN BOMBAY

These arts, one can see for oneself at the Exhibition, are a peculiarity of the province of Andhra, but the development that has taken place in the art of printing even in Bombay is remarkable. Scattered all over the place are excellent specimens of the work turned out at the Khadi printing and dyeing works in Bombay. The province of Andhra takes the palm also in the matter of its fine spun yarn and the beautiful texture of its hand woven cloth. It beats in this respect on the neighbouring province of Tamil Nad, which, however, stands first in respect of the quantity of production. The Karnatak and Maharashtra supply to the Exhibition charming varieties of saris and "khans" in vogue among women in the whole of India, south of Bombay. Amreli from Kathiawar, judging by the variety of the exhibits it has sent, is one of the most important producing centres in Gujarat; in the north the leading centres are Jaipur, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Butalaund, Adampur in the Punjab, while Sind has sent blankets and woollens to suit all purses. However, as in woollens it is from Kashmir that one gets the most beautiful varieties including parmatta or "gabba" for carpets, curtains, cushion covers and the like for silk, one has to turn one's gaze to Murshidabad in Bengal, Bihar specializes in cloth from the Kokti variety of cotton and this province now claims one's attention because of the programme of reconstruction with the aid of spinning wheel that has been planned by Babu Rajendra Prasad. This is only a bird's eye view of the mass of material gathered together in the Vanita Vishram Hall, but if one devotes some more time to the study of this material, one verily has a most excellent opportunity of unfolding an important chapter in India's economic history.

TO-MORROW AT

THE EXCELSIOR

A MASTER ACTOR IN A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA?



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ROMANCE — DRAMA
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To-night 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SADHU KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, May 9.

Accidents on the G. I. P. Railway are now-a-days occurring more frequently than before, as the number of persons, travelling on foot along the railtrack, appears to be increasing every day.

It is believed that owing to present-day strict checking of the local trains, persons, who used to traval without tickets, have been forced to change their ways of travelling free from place to place.

One of such foot-travellers, a Hindu Sadhu, aged 35 and having none who could claim him as a relative, was knocked down this morning at about 6-45 by a down Kalyan electric train, while it was approaching Vikhroli station.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held on his body in the afternoon.

CASE AGAINST PATHAN ADJOURNED

Charged With Enticing A Married Woman

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, May 9.

The hearing of the case in which Gooljaman Almerkhan, a Pathan watchman, is charged by Pratapshi Jamnadas, a Bhatia merchant of Bhandup, with enticing away his wife Pramila, aged 27, on April 12 last, was adjourned to May 17.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared on behalf of the accused, applied for postponement of the case on the ground that he being unaware of the time (3 p.m.) fixed for the hearing of the case, had an engagement elsewhere in a Bombay Court.

Neither the complainant nor his pleader having been present in the Court at that time, the Magistrate fixed May 17 for the next hearing.

"BUNGALOW WITHOUT OWNER"

Bandra Christian Claims It Belongs To Him

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, May 9.

It now transpires that a "claimant" for a valuable bungalow at Bandra which it was reported was "without an owner," had filed a petition in the court of the District Judge, Thana on May 3 for raising of the attachment over the property.

The petition, which is pending for orders, was filed by Mr. W. P. Oka, pleader, on behalf of Mr. John Mathias, a Christian residing in St. Sebastian Colony, Bandra. The petitioner says he is serving at present in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi.

According to the petitioner, the "Little Flower Cottage," owned by him, was entrusted for management to the late Mr. A.G.H. Venkaty, a friend of his, during his absence for the last four years The petitioner arranged and attended the funeral of Mr. Venkati, who died in the J. J. Hospital on March 26 last, and took every pains to find out the whereabouts of his heir and relatives. The petitioner handed over a box, containing papers and other effects of the deceased, for safe custody to the Rev. Father Gomes, Parish priest of the locality. The petitioner, having to resume his duties in Delhi left Bandra immediately and the part of the house occupied by Mr. Venkaty remained in possession of his fellow lodger one Mr. Brito, and the petitioner had no time to attend to the matter of renting it out.

He was surprised to find on return, continues the petitioner, that the house was attached by the police patil of Bandra. The petitioner says that he is the owner of the property as documentary evidence with him would establish and the petitioner suspects that the action was inspired by persons actuated by a mischievous spirit.

The petitioner further states that he has all along been paying the rent to the Society, the municipal charges and the electric bills.

He prays that the attachment be raised immediately and the proceedings by the police patil be quashed.

PREMIER DISRAELI ON THE SCREEN

Historic Character At The Excelsior

The Excelsior will, this Saturday, present the historic character of Disraeli, the famous British Conservative Premier. It was evident at the Press pre-view of the picture that it is one of those rare pictures that develop their dramatic subject by vigorous and well-placed dialogues. Here is the story of the picture.

Gladstone, Liberal opponent of Disraeli, the conservative Premier, has succeeded in adjourning Parliament without giving Disraeli the finances or power to carry out his plans. Agitation runs high against Disraeli because he is "a foreigner and a Jew."

Disraeli cultivates a mysterious woman who moves in society without much background—Mrs. Travers. He suspects her of being a spy and discovers that his suspicions are true, also that her husband is a spy and one of his secretaries at 10 Downing Street. Lady Clarissa, a beautiful young girl, is one of Disraeli's great admirers. Charles Deedford, a stolid young man of money and position is in love with Clarissa, but he is an opponent of Disraeli's. Clarissa will not accept him because of this and because he is not a "man of action." Both England and Russia have their eyes on the Suez Canal and Disraeli knows that the spies around him are to inform Russia of any move on England's part to purchase this important gateway. Disraeli attempts to get the manager of the Bank of England to advance the funds for the purchase of the canal until Parliament meets and approves the plan. He feels they must act quickly. The Banker refuses. Disraeli calls in Hugh Meyers, the international Jewish banker, who agrees to furnish the money as soon as he can bring the gold from the Argentine. Disraeli wins over Charles Deeford, makes him one of his secretaries, and sends him on the important mission to complete the purchase of the canal, giving him Meyer's check. Through the work of the spies, the ship containing the gold from the Argentine is sunk. Disraeli will be ruined unless he can act quickly. He calls in Lord Frobert, manager of the Bank of England and forces him to sign a paper agreeing to honour Meyers' check when it comes through even though the gold to cover it will not be there. He does this under threat of taking away the Charter of the Bank. The story closes with a brilliant reception attended by Queen Victoria.

"—instilled new life into me"

"Three months ago I started taking Sanatogen on the advice of my doctor. My system had been undermined by years of neurotic strain and mental debility and I could not expect miracles to happen.

But a miracle did happen, and in a few short weeks I found myself acquiring a new sense of well-being. Depression disappeared. All neurotic tendencies have gone. Now after three months of regular treatment of Sanatogen, I am reborn. Sanatogen has instilled new life into me. It is amazing."

J.M.

A miracle? No! Simply the logical effect of a true scientific nerve-food on weakened nerves. Sanatogen contains the two vital elements—glycero-phosphate and pure milk albumin—your nerve cells need. It *must* strengthen and revitalise your body and nerves.

Why not try it for yourself and feel the wonderful influence of Sanatogen on your whole health and happiness.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Sanatogen is sold at all Chemists and Bazars.

Now also obtainable in half-size bottles at about half price.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PERSISTS

Causes Rainy Weather In N. W. Frontier And Kashmir

POONA, May 10.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general thunderstorm and rain in the North-West Frontier Province and local rain in Kashmir, with a few showers in North Baluchistan and scattered dust or thunderstorms in Upper Sind and the Punjab. Associated with thunnderstorms there has also been widespread rain in Tenasserim and Assam and local rain in Mysore and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Southeast Madras and Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst two inches; Victoria Point one and a half; Tavoy a quarter; Dibrugarh and Tezpur three; Silchar two; Cherrapunji one and a half; Sibsagar one; Gauhati three-quarters; Dhubri and Jessore a half; Mymensingh and Darjeeling a quarter; Parachinar three-quarters; Sonamarg a half; Dera Ismail Khan Fort Sandeman. Harnai and Drosh a quarter; Kodaikanal two; Mysore one; Cochin three-quarters and Calicut and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue to be widespread in Tenasserim and Assam and occur locally in East Bengal and south of the Peninsula. Scattered dust or thunderstorms will also occur in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab.—A. P.

1 Degree Above Normal

CITY'S MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10th May 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.7 degrees 0.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.4 degrees (1.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-5-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.7deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MR. DALVI BECOMES ADDITIONAL JUDGE

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, May 10.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, was yesterday conferred with the powers of the Additional Sessions Judge, by the Home Department, Bombay Government, on completion of the initial stage of six months' probationary period to the satisfaction of the District and Sessions Judge.

Now he will be competent to hear appeals of all sorts and try cases, involving higher punishments of transportation for life, and capital sentence (subject to the satisfaction of the High Court).

SEVERE STRAIN ON MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Extraordinary Increase In Cases In Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital

The Board of Management of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital have submitted the Eleventh Report of the working of the Hospital for the year ending 31st December 1933 states that the total number of in-patients has been maintained, and during the year under review there were 4,734 child births as compared with 4,321 in the year 1932, the highest record being in the month of September 1933, viz., 501 births.

The Hospital has been occupied all throughout the year, and due to its growing popularity the number of both in-patients and out-patients increased, which naturally involved a large amount of increased expenditure.

The extraordinary increase in the number of in-patients and confinements has entailed a severe strain on the Principal Medical Officer and the Medical and Nursing Staff, the members of which have been burdened with heavy work during the latter part of the year.

As will be seen from the Accounts, the Staff Provident Fund has been separated from the main Hospital Accounts, and has been placed in charge of the Trustees under Rules framed according to the Indian Provident Fund Rules. These Rules have been recognized by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay. Accordingly separate Accounts for the Provident Fund have been published. The Members of the Board of Management act as Trustees of the Provident Fund under the Rules.

The Board of Management tender their best thanks to Dr. M. V. Mehta, for his honorary work at the Hospital as Principal Medical Officer. The whole work of administering the Hospital and working it successfully devolved on him, and the Board cannot speak too highly of his work.

They also tender to Dr. Purandare and Dr. D'Sa their thanks for the work done by them at the Hospital as Honorary Visiting Obstetricians as well as the Honorary Consulting Staff, and to the Resident Medical Officers, the Matron and Staff of the Hospital for the valuable work they have done in making the Hospital a success.

ALLEGED GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

Police Arrest 8 Suspects Found In Room

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 9.

Following a raid last night at 10 on the alleged gambling den by Sub-Inspector K. S. Keluskar of the Kurla Police, Radheshyam Shamlal and seven others, including two Muslims and a Sikh, were arrested, while it is alleged, they were engaged in gaming in a tenanted room of a building situated on the station road.

Radheshyam has been suspected by the police to be the manager in charge of the alleged common gaming house, while the remaining seven were found in it at the time of the raid.

They will be charged before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla shortly.

Mr. Jaikaran Misra, Bar.-at-Law has been nominated as the President of the "Harijan Sevak Sangh", Lucknow, vice Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar.-at-Law who has tendered his resignation owing to his protracted illness by Pt. Hridoy Nath Kunzru, President, "Harijan Sevak Mandal", U.P.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Organise Indian Football And Hockey

By Sportsman

To start with, my dear readers, I have to admit that I have been completely floored and that too by a lady correspondent. "Why have you addressed your articles to "brother-sportsmen" alone,"' she protests, 'as if there are no sports-women in the world to read them?" Well, I take my hat off —no, I can't do that, since I do not wear any. I can only make a respectful bow. Henceforth, I shall write these lines without any addresses and I would request my readers to take them as addressed to all sportsmen and sports-women

FOOTBALL SEASON IN BRITAIN

The papers heralded the close of the Football Season in Great Britain last Sunday. There were many thrilling contests, they said, as on the results depended the promotion and relegation of several clubs. Arsenal added another feather to its cap by winning the First Division League Championship, while Newcastle and Sheffield United got themselves relegated to the Second Division, Grimsby and Preston, the leaders of the Second Division, will take the places of the latter in the first. Milwall and Lincoln are relegated to the Southern and Northern Sections respectively of the Third Division, and Norwich and Barnsley, the winners of their respective sections are promoted to the Second Division. Cardiff and Rochdale the wooden-spoonists of the Third Division, will have to apply for re-election.

A look at the final League Tables will excite the wonder and admiration of many people in India. What an amount of efficiency and organisation exists behind the realm of soccer in Britain! There are as many as 168 teams playing in the Three Divisions (including the Northern and Southern Sections) in England and 38 teams playing in the two divisions in Scotland. In England, each team has to play no less than 42 games. This brings the total to 210 games for each Division!

Of course, England has taken up sport in a businesslike way. And that has been responsible for high tone in the general standard of her play. An example or two will clearly demonstrate my point. Arsenal, the champion team of England, could beat the "Wooden Spoonists," the Sheffield United, by only a couple of goals. Lincoln, the relegated team of the Second Division, drew with Bolton, the Third in the Table, by two goals all. A tall score is a rare thing in these matches. It shows that the difference between the teams at the top and bottom rung of the ladder is very small indeed.

If we want India to take a leading position in International Sports, organisation is the chief thing necessary to bring about that consummation. So, let us organise our sports well and put them on a sound basis.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE REORGANISED

In this connection, it was indeed a pleasure to me to learn that the Indian Football League of Bombay has set its house in order under the guidance of its Founder—President, Mr. J. C. Maitra. Last season, there was some trouble in the running of the tournaments held under its auspices Even a movement was on foot to start another Indian Association. In view of the weak and unstable composition of the different clubs, Mr. Maitra persuaded the promoters of the new Association to drop the idea for the present. He appealed to them to strengthen the Indian League, on the other hand. This had the desired effect. Now the rules of the League has been framed on a more democratic basis. It invites the Indian clubs to affiliate themselves to the League, where by they would be entitled to elect their representative at the League Council. Although it is practically a Bengal club concern, it has conceded five of the twelve seats in the Council to outsiders. This is a concession which no other club —(no other club I know of has granted to persons outside their fold. I hope this will satisfy the football enthusiasts in general and they will help to make this Institution healthy and strong and thereby force the pace of the growth of Indian football in Bombay.

GHOSH MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT

In this connection, I hear that the Indian Football League is going to inaugurate a knock-out Tournament this season, in addition to the League. The members of the Bengal Club had raised a Shield in memory of the late Satiranjan Ghosh, the first Secretary of the League, through whose untiring energy and unfailing enthusiasm, the League was placed on a sure foundation. This Tournament will follow the League and will be open to Indian teams only. There will also be a running competition on the lines of the Leslie Running Cup competition, for which a Cup has been presented by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, the present President of the League.

LOCAL HOCKEY CLUBS TO MEET

It appears that the local Hockey clubs or perhaps some of them, are dissatisfied with the management of Hockey by the Western India Football Association, Ltd. A meeting of all the Hockey clubs in Bombay has been called to be held on Friday (today). The idea is to form an Association to take charge of the affairs connected with Hockey in Bombay. The leading spirits in this movement, I understand, are Hodgins, Doctor, Nagporewalla and Cyriaco DeSouza. I hope these enthusiasts have profitted by the experience of the now-defunct W. I. H. A. They should take every care to see that the mistakes committed then are not repeated again. Hockey is a game played chiefly by Indians, and I do not see why its management should be left in the hands of a body which is practically European in composition and outlook. I wish the promoters all success in their noble attempt.

INDIAN SOCUR TEAM FOR AFRICA PLAY IN BOMBAY

Bombay, will, I am sure, give a rousing reception and a hearty send-off to the Indian Football team which will leave for Kenya Colony and South Africa shortly. The W. I. F. A., in conjunction with the Indian League, has arranged two matches for them to be played on Monday and Tuesday next. The first match will be against an Indian XI picked from the clubs playing in the Indian League, after a trial match between the Colaba United and the Rest, the team will be selected. Whatever the composition of the side, I have no doubt the local side will give a good fight to the Visitors. On Tuesday, a picked Military side will face the Tourists. In this match, there will be a real trial of strength. If our guests combine as well as they appear individually on paper, victory should be theirs.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS NUMBERED AS IN ATHLETICS

In the trial match on Tuesday between the Sherwood Foresters and the Rest of the Garrison, an innovation was tried by the W. I. F. A., in that all the players with the exception of the goalkeepers, were numbered from one to twenty, as is done in athletic sports. When the players are not known individually, the numbering helps to spot them easily. This mode was repeated in the trial match for the Indian Team on Thursday. Let us hope this system will be continued during the League Season, until we get acquainted with all the players.

PERRY BEAT CRAWFORD IN BRITISH HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

In the British Hard Court Tennis Championship, F. J. Perry confirmed his superiority over J. Crawford by repeating his victory against the latter in Australia. There was a gruelling struggle in the first two sets the score being 8—6, 7—5, but in the deciding one, Perry played like an inspired one and threw his opponent off the feet at the cost of one game only. This certainly improves the chances of England to carry off the Wimbledon title this season.

Miss Margaret Scriven was really unfortunate in losing the championship to Miss Dorothy Round, after being within match point five times in the final set. High praise is due to Miss Round for her brilliant recovery and the splendid manner in which she hooked point after point. The score was 6—2, 2—6, 8—6.

In the Men's Doubles, J. Crawford and V. McGrath accounted for A. K. Quist and D. P. Turnbull by 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. And in the Women's Doubles, Miss E. M. Dearman and Miss Lyle went down to Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Miss Susan Noel after a strenuous struggle, the score being 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

CHOTA NAGPUR TENNIS FINALS

In the Chota Nagpur Tennis Tournament Sohan Lal, the All-India Champion, defeated C. L. Mehta, the ex-Bengal Champion, by 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, while Miss Jenny Sandison and Santosh Roy won the Mixed Louble Title by beating Miss Harvey Johnston and Nagarkar in two straight sets. The surprising feature of this Tournament was the defeat of Mrs. Phillip and Brooke Edwards by the latter pair by 6—3, 6—3.

AUSTRIANS & LEICESTER DRAW

Rain saved Leicestershire from a severe defeat at the hands of the Australians. The home side taking first knock collected only 152 runs. O'Reilly played havoc on the baisman capturing seven wickets for 39 runs. On this occasion he was spinning much more than he did against Worcester, where he had captured four wickets for 25 runs. The Australians in their turn piled up 368 runs with the loss of 5 wickets and declared their innings closed. McCabe carried his bat with 108 runs to his credit, while Kippax and Bradman scored 89 and 65 respectively.

Rain interfered with the play on the third day, Leicester fared better in their second venture, putting up 263 runs for 9 wickets. Dawson and Berry were chiefly responsible for this improvement in their position. Dawson playing stolidly compiled 91 runs which included 13 boundaries. Astill at the tail end, caused a lot of worry to Bradman who was skipping on this occasion. At the end of the day, he came out unbeated with half a century to his account. O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith bagged four wickets each for 40 and 83 runs respectively.

Why He Decided To Finish Tour Walking

For Truth Of Message To Soak Into People, It Must Be Delivered To Silent Crowds, Explains Mahatma

PURI, May 10.

Following is the advance copy of an article sent to the "Harijan" written by Gandhiji, under the title of "Shall it be on Foot":

Daily the idea is growing on me that I should finish the balance of the Harijan Tour by walking as far as it may be possible. When the Tamil tour was being settled by Thakkar Bapa and pressure was being put upon him and Dr. Rajan to include places which could not possibly be done during the time allotted to Tamil, I had suggested to Thakkar Bapa that if he could share my faith, I would gladly cancel the elaborate programme that was then being drawn up and finish the tour by walking from village to village. Latterly the idea has been revived and it has gripped me specially after the Deoghar incident. I know that those who are resorting to the violent method, are to be counted on one's finger ends but even the fewest can disturb meetings.

NOT BY SPEED ALONE.

I would love to demonstrate to them in every way I can that the movement is religious in conception and execution; if the motive is religious, so is the end. I am anxious too to show that it does not depend for its spread upon swift locomotion, Nor need anyone run away with the idea that the tour has been undertaken for the sole purpose of collecting funds. I am sure that both men and money that may be necessary for the cause, will be forthcoming. Though I may be walking, it is likely that if my message comes from the heart, it will travel faster on foot than by rail or motor and then I am tired of the terrific noises though they are an expression of the people's affection and joy at seeing me. They jar on my nerves which have now become too weak to bear them. I am equally tired of the hustling that has become my daily lot. The pressing towards me of vast crowds is proving too much for my weak body.

MUST PREACH IN SILENCE.

I do produce a local impression when I succeed in being heard. This opportunity cannot occur to me often when I have to rush through space as I have been doing and have to take, during the day, three places far apart from one another. For the essential truth of the message to soak into the people, it has to be delivered to silent and listening crowds. I have therefore three suggestions to make to co-workers for the balance of the tour. I give them, in their order of merit; I should begin the tour on foot wherever I may be on the day the resolution is made, interrupting it to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna or the like and returning for resumption to the point where the interruption may take place or choosing a fresh start after the interruption. Choosing a new province after finishing Orissa and finishing the tour in that province or taking as many provinces as possible on foot Drawing up a new programme to cover not all as arranged at present but as many provinces as possible and using the railway for going from province to province.

THINK—THEN DECIDE.

I am sure that if the workers have faith in the spiritual nature of the message, they will not hesitate to adopt the first suggestion. In no case may the workers come to a mechanical decision. Theirs must not be a borrowed faith. If none of my suggestions appeals to their hearts, they must reject them summarily and I shall go through the balance of the tour in the best manner I can. The question may be asked if I am sure of my ground. Why do I not work independently of the workers as I have been known to have done before now? I do not act because my own faith is not quite as strong as I would like it to be. (message mutilated) I perceive the truth of it but dimly. The tour is not of my seeking. It was suggested by Thakkar Bapa and Sheth Ghansyamdas Birla. It was planned too by them.

I have not mooted any suggestion to the latter. The former is not enthusiastic about it. He dreads what he thinks might be a breach of promise to the provinces and in no case, will he act without the consent of the provinces concerned.

Of course he is right after his own manner. Will the chairman or the secretaries in the remaining provinces, after consultation with their co-workers, wire briefly their views to me?—A.P.

"ABANDON ALL CRIES AND HUSTLING"

Mahatma Wants Big Purses Not Touching Of His Feet

PURI, May 9.

Handing over a copy of the article written by him for the "Harijan," issue, Gandhiji said to the Associated Press representative: "I am glad to be able to say that when I discussed the proposal this morning with Utkal workers they readily accepted it, and realised the spiritual significance of the proposed step. Of course, they had difficulties about the severe disappointment that would be caused to local workers and people in general in places to be omitted, but when I suggested to them that the disappointment would turn to joy when they would see that the reality of the message dawned upon them more quickly than now.

I hope that co-workers would spread the news in villages and instruct villagers about the solemnity of the mission. All cries should be abandoned. No hustling should take place, and whenever meetings are held people should be prepared to receive my message in perfect silence. The habit of touching my feet should be discountenanced. It would be most embarrassing to me if whilst I was walking people insisted on touching my feet. To workers in places that were to be visited I would suggest that they should bring their purses if they are so inclined to any of the villages I would visit.

Indeed, if the full significance of the pilgrimage is realised I should expect purses from all parts of Orissa if not India. If provincial workers have understood the significance of this step they would absolve me from having to travel in their provinces but let me take the tour as it has come to me in Orissa itself after finishing the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna I feel that my touring in Orissa is equal to touring in the whole of India. The effect of the pilgrimage will be marred by constant interruptions. I am quite clear in my mind that continuous walking is far more effective than frequent interruptions followed by a few days' tour on foot in the remaining provinces. Workers should give up the idea for the sake of the mission itself of having me in their midst. I would like workers in the provinces to consider my proposal and wire their opinion as early as they can."

LIKE RISHIS OF OLD

Mahatma To Do Harijan Work On Foot

HAREKRISHNAPUR, (Puri), May 10.

Leaving Puri at 5-30 yesterday morning on foot Gandhiji and party arrived here at 7 a.m thus covering four and half miles in one and half hour. After taking rest for a while Gandhiji addressed a mammot gathering. He said, "With much deliberation and thought I have decided to walk on foot and deliver my message as was formerly done by our Rishis Through experience. I have learnt that the atmosphere created by going in motors and vehicles is quite different from the atmosphere made by going on foot. If you have thoroughly understood my teachings go over to the Harijans and call them as your brothers and devote yourselves to the service of the Harijans." Concluding Gandhiji exhorted all to take to some other callings be it spinning, carding and ginning cotton or weaving.—United Press.

SERVING THE CAUSE BETTER

Mahatma's Pilgrimage On Foot Begins

PURI, May 9.

"I have no doubt that the cause of anti-untouchability will be better served by this method of pilgrimage", said Gandhiji when he was met by a press reporter this morning on the eve of his departure which reminded the party following him of the Dandi march. Mr. Gandhi further said that if all the members of the party failed on the way he would be continuing, conveying his message on his way to villages till he also dropped down. "I only hope," he said, "that I should receive the fullest co-operation of all who believe in Harijan work. I must not deny that the pilgrimage has been undertaken in the belief that I should have the hearties co-operation of co-workers throughout the length and breadth of India. They should feel that I am working in their midst and delivering my message as I would be walking during these eight days in villages of Orissa."

COMPOSITION PARTY.

The party composed of the following eighteen in six rows as it proceeded: Uma Bejaj, Gandhiji and Shushila; Purabhuti, Salde and Roma; Gopabandhu Chaudhury Thakar and Purabai, Longaraj Misra, Valji Desai and Ramprasad; Rajkrishnabose, Bal Kalilkar and Babaji Raghabdas, and Gaurgopaldas, Gunanidhi Mohanti and K. Bustow. Total distance from Puri to Cuttack is 55 miles. Party walks every day in the morning from 5.30 to 7 again from 5.30 to 7.30 in the afternoon and covers a distance of eight miles. It halts for one day and a half at Balianta, to observe silence and Harijan work. It reaches Kajipatna on the other side of Cuttak on the 16th where a public meeting will be held in the afternoon. Mr. Gandhi then takes train at Cuttack for Patna via Calcutta.

MARCH BEGINS.

Considerable enthusiasm prevailed when Gandhiji started on the march, wearing a loin cloth and a pair of sandals It was too early for townsmen and women to be present to witness the scene but as the party advanced towards suburbs a crowd began to collect. There were no shouts, only folding of hands and bowing to Gandhiji from a distance. Harijanss living in outskirts made arrangements for music. Gandhiji stopped for a minute to give an autograph and then passed over the historic bridge of Atharanala which is considered to be 900 years old. When there was no railway communication and pilgrimage on foot was in vogue Pandas used to show to the pilgrims the pinnacle of the main temple from this bridge. First half of the party will be at the village of Harakrishnapur.

DHYANCHAND SCORES

Jhansi Heroes Trounce Mambalam

MADRAS, May 10.

The Jhansi Heroes passed on to the semi-final of the South Indian Athletic Association Hockey Tournament this evening, beating the Mambalam Cricket Club by 6 goals to 1. The match was a one-sided affair, the visitors offensive being too much for the Mambalam.

Dhyanchand, the hockey wizard and Roopsingh played as good as ever and shared the goals evenly between themselves.

The Mambalams, however, created a surprise by notching the first point of the day through Govind, when it was scarcely two minutes after start.

Roopsingh levelled up the score 6 minutes later and Dhyanchand scoring two more goals, they led by 3 goals to 1 at the interval.

Play in the second-half was mostly in favour of the Heroes, who piled up 3 more points before the time for play was up.—A.P.

Intimation has been received that Mrs. Thomson Gover, wife of the Consul-General, Kashgar, who was wounded on 14th February, in the Kashgar disturbance is progressing satisfactorily.

GOPABANDHU DAS' STATUE UNVEILED

PURI, May 10.

Gandhiji unveiled the statue of late Gopabandhu Das yesterday evening, In doing so he paid glowing tributes to selfless work, lofty ideals, the unostentious behaviour and simple habits of the late Pandit and exhorted the audience to emulate his example as he was not only an Orissa figure but an All-India figure. Gandhiji was presented with a purse of Rs 400 from Puri citizens.—United Press.

Australians Declare 481 For 5

CAMBRIDGE FOLLOW ON

Grimmet Plays Havoc With Leather

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 10.

The Australians declared their first innings closed at 481 for five.

The Cambridge University's First Innings concluded at 158, and following on, they had made 68 for six at the close.

The match between the Australians and the Cambridge University was resumed to-day in glorious weather. Wicket was good. Ponsford and Brown, the overnight not-outs, carried the last total to 472 before Brown was held by Bartlett in slips, off Grimshaw for 105 (472/5).

The partnership lasted for three hours. Brown played a stylish cricket reaching the boundary on six occasions.

Barnett joined Ponsford and the pair added nine more runs for no further loss and declared their innings closed at 481.

Ponsford was at the wicket in all for 6-1/4 hours and carried his bat with 229, of which 76 came in shape of fours and 24 in threes. Both Ponsford and Brown scored all round the wicket.

CAMBRIDGE BATTING

Cambridge University went in on their first venture losing Allen at 16, when he had contributed 7 (16/1). Skinner and Winlaw were batting at lunch with 18 and 3 respectively and the score stood at 28/1.

ENGLISH WICKETS FALL.

Skinner was out l.b.w. to Grimmet for 21, when the score had reached 43 for 2.

The third wicket fell at the same total, Dinwiddy being clean-bowled by Grimmet before he had broken his duck (43—3). 24 runs later, the same bowler had Bartlett held by Ebeling for 17 (67—4). Only a brace of runs were added for the next wicket, Winlaw being clean-bowled by Ebeling for 22 (69—5). Davies's was the next wicket to fall being stumped by Barnett off Grimmet for 3 (78—6). Then followed a useful seventh wicket stand which added 36 runs whereafter Jehangir Khan fell to an easy catch by Brown at mid-on for 33. Grimmett again being successful bowler (114—7). The retiring batsman was at the wicket fo 17 minutes and 20 of his runs came through boundaries. For an addition of 20 runs the eighth wicket went down, Cox being stumped by Barnett off Grimmett (134—8). Single run later Human was out being the ninth man to catch by Mccabe off the same bowler for 25 (135&9). The last wicket added three runs, Powell being clean-bowled by Grimmett for 15. Cambridge innings thus collapsed at 158, Grimshaw remaining not out with 5.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Woodful c Cox, b Davies	21
Ponsford (not out)	229
Bradman b Davies	0
McCabe c Newban, b Grimshaw	15
Darling c Human b Cox	98
Brown c Bartlett b Grimshaw	105
Barnett (not out)	1
Extras	12
Total (for 5 declared)	481

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Jehangir Khan 0 for 127; Cox 1 for 115; Davies 2 for 89; and Grimshaw 2 for 102.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (1st Innings)

Allen l.b.w. b Grimmett	7
Skinner l.b.w. b Grimmett	21
Winlaw b Ebeling	22
Dinwiddy b Grimmett	0
Bartlett c Ebeling b Grimmett	17
Human c McCabe b Grimmett	25
Davies st. Barnett b Grimmett	3
Jehangir Khan c Brown b Grimmett	33
Cox st. Barnett b Grimmett	6
Powell b Grimmett	5
Grimshaw (not out)	5
Extras	4
Total	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Wall 0 for 15; Ebeling 1 for 38; Grimmett 9-74 and Fleetwood Smith 0 for 27.

DERBY BETTING

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 10.

The following is the London betting on Derby:—

Colombo 7 to 4; Eastern 10 to 1; Windsor Lad 100 to 8 and Blazonry 100 to 7 (taken and offered).

Andrea was scratched from the Great Jubilee Handicap yesterday.

WATSON FLOGS SOMERSET BOWLING

Leyland's Century Against Oxford

LONDON, May 9.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket matrhes which commenced today.

Middlesex vs. Gloucester at Lord's—Gloucester 314 for 4 (Sinfield 83), Hammond 72, Lyon not out 78).

Surrey vs. Warwickshire at the Oval: Surrey 47 for 2.

Sussex vs. Essex at Hove:—Essex 197 (Nichols 60, Tate 4 for 59). Sussex 21 for 0.

Lancashire vs. Somerset at Manchester:—Lancs 339 for 6 (Watson 143, Iddon 54).

Oxford University vs. Yorkshire at Oxford:—Yorkshire 346 for 8 (Sutcliffe 66, Barber 68, Leyland 100).—Reuter.

Bill Hitch For Osmania University

HYDERABAD (Deccan). (By Mail).

It is understood that the services of Bill Hitch, the well-known English cricket coach, have been engaged by the Osmania University authorities during the current season.

Apart from his role of Umpire during the recent M. C. C. tour in India, Mr. Hitch is well-known in Hyderabad as he was previously Cricket Coach to the Jagirdars College.—A.P.

Andrea was scratched from the Great Jubilee Handicap yesterday.

GANDHIJI SPEAKS TO VILLAGERS

PURI, May 10.

Away from the din and bustle of the cities, Mahatma Gandhi is resting in the verandah of a thatched cottage four miles from Puri. The luggage follow in bullock carts. All the fronts of the houses on Gandhiji's route were decorated, and the news of his arrival brought out the villagers from their homes In Harikisanupr, he addressed a meeting where he received a copper purse. Mahatma said that it was a comforting change to be away from the noise and bustle of the huge meetings which were the necessary consequences of railway and motor travelling. He added that his message had hardly a chance of reaching the hearts of the people when he travelled by train. Walking brought him into closer contact with the people.

He remarked that he was sad to find that the village had separate quarters for the Harijans. It could never have been the design of the Creator to have barriers amidst his own children. Brahmins, continued Gandhiji ceased to be Brahmins when instead of beig servants of the people, they arrogated to themselves superiority over all others.

Gandhiji proceeds to Chandanpur next.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhikh Vad 13 1999
Muslim: Mohururm 26 1353
Parsi: Adar 7, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7h 4m
High Water: 10-44, 22-32
Low Water: 4-06, 16-44
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 12.

S.S. Strathaird with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m
Results of Intermediate Examination in Agriculture, B. Ag Examination, and F.E., S.E (Civil), S.E (Mechanical), B.E (Civil) and B.E. (Mechanical) Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.

MALARIA CARRIER

The following is a list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended 5th instant:—

Cathedral Street, at Nos. 16-50, in a masonry tank.

Thakurdwar Road at Nos. 118-128 in a well.

Love Lane at Nos. 99-ABC in a well.

OVATION TO MR. TORCATO M. X. MONTEIRO

The friends and admirers of Mr. Torcato M. X. Monteiro, who went on a pilgrimage to Palestine and Rome on foot and has just arrived in Bombay are giving him a public demonstration on Sunday 13th instant at 11-15 a.m. at the Instituto-Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul. Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes, Vice-Consel for Portugal in Bombay has kindly consented to preside

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Meigen Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday (12th instant)

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Luxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday (13th instant)

SEND-OFF TO MR. NAGARKAR

The staff of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay gave a hearty send-off to Mr. C. B Nagarkar I.C.S. on Wednesday on the eve of his relinquishing charge of his office as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Mr. D. D. Mehta, Deputy Registrar, eulogised the hard and strenuous work done by Mr. Nagarkar as Registrar while dealing with important administrative matters in the course of the last three years of his office.

Mr. Nagarkar, in reply, appreciated the hard and efficient work done by the staff and the co-operation extended to him during the tenure of his office.

PROF. SHAH'S PERFORMANCE

Professor L. K. Shah, who is completely blind, will give a display of magic tricks at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday 12th instant. Master Shah, whose age is only fourteen, will give demonstration of his power of thought reading. Prof. Shah has given performances before Viceroys, Governors and other high personages from whom he has received excellent testimonials.

HAJI TYEB ABOO MEMON BOARDING, BHAVNAGAR

The Secretary of the Haji Tyeb Aboo Memon Boarding, Bhavnagar, writes: "In an airy building, 50 children are now accommodated in our Boarding House. There is room enough for 20 more. Boys between the ages of 6 and 16 only are admitted. There is a registered middle school attached to this. Both rich and poor alike take advantage of this institution.

For particulars please apply to the Superintendent, the Haji Tyeb Aboo Meman Boarding House, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar)."

Khadi Fancy Dress Competition

TO BE HELD TO-DAY AT 6 P.M.

The Khadi Fancy Dress competition for children under 15, will as previously announced, be held at 6 p.m. today (Friday).

Entries for the competition will be accepted till 4 p.m. the same day.

VISITORS

The following amongst distinguished visitors visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition:

Sjt. M. A. Varerkar.
Smt. Kamlaben Sonawalla
Smt. Sulochana Desai.
Dr. Chhaganlal Kantawalla.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Way to Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m to-morrow (Thursday).

CAPITOL—"The Conquerors" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"By Candlelight" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Seeta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual.

IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"King of Jazz" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"King Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Big Stampede" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Nana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"A Night in Cairo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Carolina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates 12-0 noon Selection of European Music 1-0 p.m Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Music 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. Miss Lakdawalla. Instrumental Music. Madhavlal—Sitar Solo. 8-0 p.m. Commercial News. Empire Relay if satisfactory. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin (In English) current films. By Richard Meredith 9-45 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians 11-0 p.m. Close Down

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom.
7-35 p.m. Western Studio Orchestra.
8-00 p.m. A recital by Graham Payn.
8-40 p.m. Music and the Ordinary Listner, a talk by Sir Walford Davies.
9-00 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra
9-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.
10-50 p.m. Gramophone records.
11-00 p.m. Mantovani and his Tripica Orchestra.

GOODWILL DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

The international Goodwill day, which falls on May 18th, will be celebrated in Bombay, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at a public meeting to be held at 6-30 p.m. on that day. The programme will include musical entertainment and speeches of 'Goodwill' by prominent citizens, including the Mayor of Bombay.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) has kindly consented to preside over the function, which is organised under the auspices of over a dozen associations in Bombay including the League of Nations' Union, the Youngmen's Parsi Association, the Theosophical Federatino, the Youth Lodge, Indian Women's Association, Women Graduates' Association, Muslim Students' Union, the World fellowship of faiths, Rathestar Mandal and the Israelite Brotherhood.

Some of the foreign Consuls have kindly consented to be present on the occasion. All citizens are requested to co-operate by being present at the meeting, to make the function a success.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE!
Remember that KHADI EXHIBITION Closes on SUNDAY.
Visit it early and Patronise India's Premier Cottage Industry.
Buy Khadi and Practise National Economy.
Open FRIDAY: 4 to 9 P.M.
Open SATURDAY: 2 to 10 P.M.
Open SUNDAY 8-30 A.M. to 10 P.M.
VANITA VISHRAM GARDEN,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
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LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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THEIR NEWEST FULL-LENGTH FEATURE COMEDY
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CHARLIE CHASE
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Bombay's Leading Talkie House
LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10p.m.
The Star of
"EAST LYNNE"
ANN HARDING
IN RADIO'S THUNDERING CAVALCADE WITH A BIG CAST OF 2000
"THE CONQUERORS"
with
RICHARD DIX

Did Ahmedabad Engineer Bombay Strike?

President Of Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association Hotly Repudiates Charge

We understand that Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, has addressed the following letter, dated the 9th instant to Mr. A. P. Sabawala, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in reply to the insinuation recently made by the latter at a meeting of the Corporation, that it was in the interests of Ahmedabad to create trouble for Bombay:—

Dear Sir,

My attention has been drawn to the following heading and other report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day.

"Ahmedabad Blamed for Mill Strike—Ingenious Capitalist Propaganda."

This ingenious suggestion came from Mr. A. P. Sabawala representing the Capitalist interests, who significantly added that—"It was in the interests of Ahmedabad to create trouble for Bombay, etc."

I am extremely pained to read the above along with the remarks of the Press. Ahmedabad has always maintained cordial relations with Bombay and there has never been a case in which Ahmedabad has made any move to create or to support the trouble at Bombay. My Association has always maintained harmonious relations with the Bombay Industry. Though I am the President of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association I and some of my other colleagues have got direct interests in the management of mills at Bombay. I am myself the managing agent of two mills at Bombay and similarly other friends of Ahmedabad have direct and indirect close connections with Bombay mills. The allegation as is reported in the papers is not only groundless and without any truth whatsoever, but is full of implications which create wrong impression and do great injustice to Ahmedabad. I may at the same time emphatically bring to your notice that I have several times discussed with Mr. H. P. Mody questions relating to textile industry and I am sure he will bear me out in respect of our relations with the Bombay industry. I had recently occasion to discuss the present strike at Bombay with him and we have exchanged views with a view to solve the problem and save the industry from its present trouble. If you have any reasons in making such insinuations I am prepared to fully convince you and obviate your misunderstandings. As an enlightened man I would expect you either to prove your allegations or to withdraw them in view of what has been stated above. Such provocative attacks only embitter feelings and create trouble where there is none. Our feelings have been greatly wounded by the press reports and I thought it better to address you directly in order to obviate your misunderstanding.

Yours, faithfully,
CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH,
President.

BOMBAY CREWS ON CLAN LINE STEAMERS

Protest Against Stoppage Of Recruitment

A well-attended public meeting of Indian seamen of deck, engine room and saloon departments was held in the Elphinstone Garden, opposite Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday to further consider the question of employment of Bombay crews on steamers of the Clan Line which has stopped their recruitment for the last eight years.

It will be recalled that on the 2nd May a demonstration of seamen led by Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang, Syed Munawar, M.L.C., S. V. Parulekar, A. S. Silveira and Abdulla Talicherry, was arranged in this connection and the Shipping Master, Bombay, as well as the Agents of the Clan Line in Bombay, Messrs. James Finlay and Co., assured the deputationists on behalf of the seamen that their grievance would be conveyed by last air mail to the owners of the Clan Line with an appeal to change their policy of recruiting Calcutta seamen on Clan Line ships in Bombay and instead to recruit Bombay seamen on the Company's ships discharging crews in Bombay.

The steps taken so far by the National Seamen's Union of India Bombay to achieve the object were explained to the seamen present who were advised to remain firm and united in their demand.

Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

DIVIDEND OF 4 AS. PER SHARE DECLARED

The 15th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was held at on May 10 at the Bank's Premises, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., presiding.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate annexed to the Balance Sheet were read by the Secretary. The Report and the audited accounts having been taken as read, the Chairman, while moving their adoption referred to the satisfactory progress of the Bank during the period under report.

The report was adopted, dividend at annas/4/ per share free of income-tax was declared payable on and after the 17th instant, retiring directors were re-elected and Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year.

"INCORRECT REPORTS"

The Director of Information writes:—

Incorrect and exaggerated reports of incidents in the Mill area are being published in some of the newspapers, the effect of which is to cause unnecessary public apprehension. One of these reports describes a "pitched battle" on Mahalaxmi Bridge in the early hours of Wednesday morning when 200 strikers are said to have attacked lorries taking workers to the Mills with "stones and brickbats." The workers are said to have retaliated and a fight is described in which 18 persons were injured. The strikers are said to have disappeared when the police arrived. Enquiries show that this story is quite untrue and that nothing of the kind described took place.

The Detective Department of the Calcutta Police on getting information raided a house in Manicktolla and arrested Sushil Charkravarty and Sarat Das while manufacturing countergeit coins. Several coins including metal and other inplements were seized.

Mr. K. M. Abdul Wali of Faridpur (Bengal) who is on all-India cycle tour.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

Mr T V Thadani, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr G Malkani,

Mr G G Malkani, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. A S M Akhund, proceeding on leave.

Mr B P Seery to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Khan Saheb J R Sukhia.

Khan Saheb Khan Muhammad Khan Dost Muhammad Khan Baloch, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, is granted leave for the total period up to the 11th May 1934 inclusive, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of that leave.

Mr B K Dalvi to be Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr G H Guggali, I.C.S., District Judge, West Khandesh, is empowered to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the West Khandesh Judicial Dtsriict.

Mr A M Macmillan, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for one month and four days followed by leave on half average pay for eight months and 26 days from 23rd April 1934.

Mr Thakurdas Chandumal, a Senior Auditor in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer from the 14th March 1934.

Mr N B Deane, O.B.E., an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been granted leave out of India from the 18th April 1934.

Mr E T Coates, I.C.S., an officer of the Indian Audit Department, has been posted as officiating Accountant-General, Bombay from the 18th April 1934.

Dr V B Athavale, is reappointed to the post of Honorary Clinical Pathologist at the Civil Hospital, Nasik, for a further period of one year from the date he resumes the duties of the post.

Dr S K Pradhan, S.M.S., has been posted to the Dispensary, Bhiwandi, district Thana, temporarily from 13th April 1934 vice Mr R A Kalle, transferred.

Dr K V Kubal, S.M.S., has been posted to the Dispensary, Gadag, district Dharwar, temporarily from 15th April 1934, vice Dr S K Phadke, transferred.

Dr. K. T. Ramchandani, Lecturer, Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), has been granted leave on average pay for two months from 15th April 1934.

Dr J C DeQuadros, Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, has been granted leave on average pay for four months from 27th April 1934.

The next session of the U.P. Council opens on 14th June. Ballot will be held on 29th May and first three days will be reserved for transaction of non-official business.

BURGLARY AT FRENCH BRIDGE

Police Obtain Remand Of Accused

Sadashiv Zingroo, who was arrested on Wednesday by the Bombay police in connection with the theft of jewellery, cash and clothes worth about Rs. 2,837 belinging to Mr. Pandya, a local barrister was placed to-day before Mr. I N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum and remanded to police custody till May 11.

It appears that on Tuesday last, Mr. Rangitlal Harilal Pandya, the complainant, had locked his flat at French Bridge and gone out. When he returned he found that his flat was broken open and jewellery, cash and clothes to the value of Rs. 2,837 missing.

Subsequently he reported the matter to the police. As the accused was found loitering near the place on the day in question he was arrested by the police on Wednesday at Chowpatty.

INVITATION TO CONGRESS WORKERS

Asked To Meet At Gowalia Tank Road Hall On Saturday

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Abid Ali Jafferbhai have issued circulars inviting Bombay Congress workers to an informal meeting at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 12th instant, at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

The principal item of business will be the consideration of th future programme of the Congress.

Anglo-Bengali School

The first anniversary meeting of the Anglo-Bengali school was held on Saturday at Parel when a large number of Bengali gentlemen and ladies was present. Dr. S. C. Chatterji, Chief Medical Officer of the G.I.P. Railway, presided.

Among those present were Messrs. S. C. Majumdar, S. C. Banerji, J. C. Maitra, N. S. Sen, S. C. Ghondheri, and Dr. Sen.

After the Secretary had read out the annual report of the work of the school the President addressed the gathering. He referred to the endeavour make by the school committee in removing the long-felt want of the Bengali children of Bombay and appealed for help and co-operation from the local Bengali public of Bombay.

The play of "Lakshmir Pariksha" was staged by the children of the school which was appreciated by the audience very much, Miss Shobarani Basu, Miss Arati Choudiri and Miss Kamalvali played their parts very well.

The Secretary's report states that the school is getting the co-operation of Bengalis in Bombay and doing very useful work. The number of students on the roll of both boys and girls was 35 during the year and the attendance was very satisfactory. The financial position of the school would not have been satisfactory but for the donation of Mr. Banerjee.

As regards the tuition imparted every effort was made to satisfy the need and requirements of the students on modern lines. The school committee has also appealed to the Bombay Municipality to give some financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid and hopes to get some aid from the Municipality.

To Deal With Terrorists

Suppression Of Outrages Act Extended To Darjeeling

CALCUTTA, May 10.

An extraordinary issue of the Calcutta Gazette notifies that with effect from 10th May, all provisions of Chapter One of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act will be extended to the District of Darjeeling in Rajshahi division.

In reply to a message from Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, His Excellency the Governor says: "I greatly appreciate your kind message on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta."—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN DACCA

Students' Statements Recorded

DACCA, May 10.

The residences of the fathers of the alleged assailants of the Bengal Governor who, it is reported, are officers of the Bhowal Court of Wards Estates in Dacca District were searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

The police recorded the statements of several students of the High School at Joydebpur, to which place the alleged assailants belong. Five persons have been arrested there.—A. P.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL'S LUCKY ESCAPE

DARJEELING, May 9.

A lage number of telegrams have been received by His Excellency Sir John Anderson from different parts of the country and outside, congratulating the Governor on his providential escape.

Greatest resentment prevails among the local people specialy the hillmen over yesterda's attempt on the life of the Governor. The Darjeeling Gurkha Association (Representative Body of the Nepalis at a largely attended meeting under the presidency of Mr. P.P. Prodhan, pleader passed a resolution expressing abhorrence at the outrage, and congratulating His Excellency on his escape. Similar resolutions were passed by a meeting of the local moslems at the Anjuman, Mr. Abdur Rahim, M.L.C. presiding.

BENGALI YOUTH SEARCHED.

The Inspector-General of Police and other high police officials from Calcutta arrived this morning and are supervising the investigations. A Bengali youth proceeding to Calcutta by train in the morning was brought back here from Ghum Railway station about five miles from here, but was discharged after examination.

A report from Siliguri says that the belongings of Bengali passengers specially, youths going to Calcutta, were searched at Siliguri station (50 miles from here) and they were detained there.

There is no further development to-day and the situation here is otherwise quiet.—A.P.

NAOGAON ARRESTS

Two Youths Taken Into Custody Under C. L. A. Act

NATORE (Rajshahi), May 10.

As a sequel to a general police raid at Noagaon, 17 houses were simultaneously searched and seven youths were taken into custody.

Later, all of them were let off but two were re-arrested, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and taken to Rajshahi Central jail.—A. P.

Mr. Ramkrishan, Secretary of Kabul Prisoners' Defence Association, Lahore who was arrested on Saturday under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act and detained in the fort is reported to have been removed to the Mayo Hospital for the treatment of kidney trouble.—United Press.

HOW THE STRIKE IS CARRIED ON

Leadership Taken By Workers

The Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee writes:—

By and by the millowners are giving up the attempt to 'open' the mills. To-day three more mills had to close down. The number of workers in the mills kept open is steadily dwindling. In several mills the millowners had to discontinue the practice of giving food inside the mill. Workers' determination to continue the strike till they get their demands is stronger than the allurements of the owners.

The Strike Committee has to-day decided to ask the workers to take their wages wherever the owners have put up the notices. The slogan which the Strike Committee has issued to the strikers is: "Take your pay, but do not work—Continue the Strike."

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENT.

The main feature of this strike is that it is being run entirely on the initiative of the masses. There was no long-standing and stable organisation and no fund to back the strike. But the experience of their past struggles against the millowners' offensive against their conditions of life and labour and their organisations has enabled them to create the whole organisation to run and maintain the strike. The most significant achievement of the workers in this direction is the election of the representatives of the Strike Committee. For the first time in the history of the working class struggles in India we see the rank and file striker boldly stepping forward in the open meeting to take his place in the leadership of the strike.

It is this resolute rank and file leadership, which to-day predominates in the Strike Committee which will lead the strike firmly forward, in spite of the threats of the millowners to do nothing in the matter till the report of the Departmental Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay is published.

The present strike of the textile workers is a desperate struggle for the defence of the barest minimum of existence which is being threatened by the millowners' offensive of wage-cuts and rationalisation.

We are confident that the public at large, will accord every help to the strike by contributing to the Strike Fund.

Sardar Naimjan Reaches Peshawar

PESHAWAR, May 10.

Sardar Naimjan (nephew of Sardar Mohdhasham Khan), Afghan Minister in Italy reached Peshawar last night by the Frontier Mail after handing over charge to Sardar Qasimjan who has been appointed Minister in Italy.

The Afghan Government have opened two military schools at Mazarsahrif and Mamana.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1934

LET A. I. C. C. DECIDE

In asking for an early session of the Indian National Congress Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has echoed the feelings of a large number of Congressmen in the country. A Congress session is necessary to rouse enthusiasm among the public for a new programme to take the place of Civil Disobedience. It is true that the All-India Congress Committee has every right to devise a new programme and to include in it even the item of Council entry; for in an emergency like the present the A. I. C. C. has nearly all the powers of the Congress. But a plenary session will go a long way in making the new programme popular and effective. It is of course understood that no programme devised by the A. I. C. C. should be held up pending a plenary session.

Congress Must Control

Pandit Malaviya entertains "grave doubts about the wisdom of forming a Swaraj Party as a party distinct from the Congress." He does not oppose Council Entry. He rather supports it strongly and assumes that Congress as a whole supports it. It is on this very assumption that he doubts the need for a separate party. The case was different, he argues, in 1923, when the Swarajists worked in direct opposition to the Congress. They then needed a separate organisation, but now the Congress not only does not oppose Council entry but blesses it. The Pundit, therefore observes:—

"Hence it is not necessary to revive the Swaraj Party as a party distinct from the Congress with a separate entity and separate fund for carrying out election campaign. This can fully be achieved by the Congress Working Committee, or a special election committee appointed by the A.I.C.C., or Congress, for the purpose of helping Provincial and Local Congress organisations to organise elections of Congressmen throughout the country."

This view will find favour with most Congressmen, particularly those who fear that a separate organisation might include many persons who do not possess the true Congress mentality and might, therefore, often come in conflict with the Congress. If on such occasions the Swaraj Party as an autonomous body is to exercise its own discretion, it will most certainly weaken the general Congress hold over it. If, on the other hand, on all such occasions the Congress view must prevail, there is no need for a new organization with but nominal autonomy. All things considered, the balance of advantage is in the Pundit's suggestion that Congress work in the Councils must be carried on by the Congress itself direct both before and after the elections. That method will more effectively safeguard the Swarajist's own main object of asserting the will of the Congress in the Legislature. It will ensure the election of the maximum number of Congressmen and the maintenance of the right spirit of Non-Co-operation in the Legislature after the elections.

Avoid Delay

Those Swarajists who are absolutely loyal to the Congress are not likely to oppose Pandit Malaviya's suggestion. They have achieved much in enlisting the support of most Congressmen to Council entry to such an extent that the latter are enthusiastically coming forward to manage the Council work themselves. The Swarajists may, therefore, well merge themselves in the Congress organization and work as the direct agents of the Congress. It should be remembered, however, that Pundit Malaviya's suggestion can be accepted and acted upon by the A.I.C.C. and need not wait for a Congress session. Let the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna devise a new programme in place of Civil Disobedience, including Council work as one of its items. And let the country take up the whole programme with all earnestness without any further delay. A Congress session should of course be held as early thereafter as possible. But no work should be held up pending the plenary session.

Lord Brabourne Must Act

What may be regarded as important steps towards the settlement of the Bombay Textile Strike were taken yesterday. The Bombay Municipal Corporation, despite Mr. Mody's unedifying heroics, almost unanimously passed a resolution asking the Government of Bombay to appoint a Conciliation Committee to settle the dispute between the millowners and the strikers. The Joint Strike Committee have officially addressed a letter to the Millowners' Association and the Government embodying the twenty demands of the strikers. These demands are not new and, as the Committee says, they were "formulated by the All-India Textile Workers' Conference in January and subsequently confirmed in a series of public meetings of workers. But the mere fact that, owing to the refusal of the Millowners to recognise the Workers' Unions, they were not officially submitted to them, has been exploited by the latter, who have been representing that the strike is not the result of any genuine trade dispute but has been engineered by the Communists. There is not one out of the twenty demands which cannot be legitimately made by the workers. Though the strikers have formulated twenty demands, we do not think they will insist on the satisfaction of all of them as a condition precedent to the calling off of the strike. Their main demand is the restoration of all wage cuts effected since January 1933 and if the millowners agree to it, as, in fairness they must, it is conceivable that the strikers may be induced to return to work provided they are assured that the remaining nineteen demands are investigated by a committee in which they have confidence and whose findings will be binding on the Millowners. At all events the demands are such as can be made a basis for negotiation with a view to a settlement satisfactory to both sides. And we trust the Government of Bombay will immediately seize the opportunity presented by the Strike Committee's letter as well as the very important decision of the Bombay Corporation asking for a Conciliation Committee. Will Lord Brabourne act swiftly and set in motion the necessary machinery for negotiation and settlement?

War Debt Developments

The British Administration in India contracted in Britain debts amounting to millions of pounds on behalf of India but without any reference to her. If, however, India demands an impartial examination of the Debt, Englishmen hold up their hands in horror and cry "repudiation." Where England is the debtor the position is different. The debt contracted in America by Britain—not by an American Government in the name of Britain—is an instance. The British Government has been offering without any bluff, tokens not so much of payment as of unmistakeable repudiation and the Englishmen, so far from experiencing the mildest pangs of conscience, have actually been denouncing at the top of their voice the harsh, unfeeling Shylock of Washington!

But President Roosevelt seems to be adamant. He would not be generous enough to write off what Britain and the Allies owe to America. He would not allow them to spend that money on armaments. And he demands payment. He is prepared to negotiate on the question of interest and instalments. He is even prepared to negotiate payment in kind instead of cash. And therein lies a significance that is not apparent. Apart from their extreme value in armaments, rubber and tin are the only two articles which constitute an obstacle in the way of the economic self-sufficiency of America. They are necessary to that country in the grim and the prolonged war for economic supremacy that has been going on between America and Great Britain. America would probably manage its rubber supply—in spite of Anglo-Dutch agreements—through the representation of "consumers' interests" on the International Conference. And now, "Mr. Cordell Hull has approved the plans for the congressional Committee to study the advisability of exchanging war debts for supplies of tin." The world will watch with keen interest this ingenious move—as also Britain's reactions to it.

Press Views

The Other Side

The Swaraj Party has failed in its duty to condemn the Communal Award in clear and unambiguous terms. This is bound to create misgivings in the minds of those who keenly feel the injustice done to the Hindus in the Communal Award and they are not going to be satisfied with such a resolution.

The Swarajists might have thought that they will strengthen their hands by passing a meaningless resolution like this, but on the contrary they will see that they have weakened their position as the Swarajist candidates are bound to be confronted with this question as to why their programme is silent about the Communal Award. This attitude is responsible for the attempts at promotion of a separate party in the Assembly under the leadership of Pt. M.M. Malaviya. It will, no doubt, create an atmosphere of activity in the country but its chances of success cannot be said to be very strong as by its very first action the Swaraj Party has alienated the sympathies of those who would otherwise had proved a great support to it.—"Sunday Times."

Wanted More Light

Who is that worthy gentleman, who is now adoring the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Angul? If the report sent by the "Associated Press of India" from Angul is correct the conduct of this official requires serious notice from the Government. It is stated that when Mahatmaji visited Angul, arrangement was made for his residence in the house of a local gentleman. But would it be believed that the amiable official did not allow the would-be host to accommodate the distinguished guest under his roof and compelled Mahatmaji and his followers to put up in one corner of the town under a mango-grove? Mahatma Gandhi, of course, did not mind the insult. But does the officer in question realise that his action has sent a thrill of indignation in the country? We do not know whether his action had the knowledge and approval of the higher authorities. But surely this is a matter which ought not to be silently passed over.—"A.B. Patrika."

HYPOCRISY

(The Sanatanist cry of "Religion in Danger" was responsible for the sacrifice of one more human life at the altar of orthodoxy when some caste Hindu women of Nagpur prevented two Harijans from rescuing a woman who had fallen into a well).

Base: ignoble: treacherous—that's how
I look upon the deed;
They fear to kill a cow:
But not one of human breed!
Their wells mustn't be 'tainted'
By the soil of Harijans' feet;
But they're nonetheless acquainted
With th'art to trick and cheat!
Ashen marks adorn their brow.
Ashen marks their cheek;
But ask 'em why it is and how
Wealth and pleasure they seek!
They talk of Rama and Sita,
They talk of many things:
Of Ramayana and the Gita,
And of such-like happenings.
But ask them if they follow
What is preach-'ed there?
No, my friends! they swallow—
And more they do not care!
Their 'caste' must have a girder—
That it mayn't be surmounted;
But they can commit murder—
To which the Nagpur scene amounted.

—"CHRONICLER."

GOANS : : AND : : SWADESHI

A People Without Either Literature Or Language, The Goans Have Dug An Abyss Between Masses And Classes

(BY TRISTAS DA BRAGANZA CUNHAR.)

II

As regards our houses, we follow the same methods of absurd imitation of everything western and the result is that at present in Goa we have not a single private house or public building that conforms to the laws of architecture suitable for tropical countries of heavy rains like ours. Even the Government "palaces" display in their frontage corrugated metal shelters. As for the interiors, it can be said without fear of contradiction, that, despite the much-boasted westernization, there is not a single home where the European aesthetical ambient and comfort of the middle class have been installed. The best efforts in this direction only manage to give us an idea of a bric-a-brac shop with its stuffing of hybrid and extravagant objects. And this is not surprising in a country where even the hall of the Legislative Council exhibits on its walls authentic monstrosities manufactured in series which are gross imitations of European painting. What kind of westernization could be hoped for from our rulers who ordered the bronze statue of Afonzo de Albuquerque in Panjim to be made up in variegated colours

PEOPLE WITHOUT A SPEECH

Similar conditions are obtained as regards our diet. To the blind and systematic imitation of the western manners we owe some of the horrid mixtures that we are accustomed to devour, the mongrel food adopted by the upper classes of Christian Goans as well as the liking for alcoholic drinks cultivated by our people in order to create artificial paradises and forget the unconquerable disgust of the stagnant life to which we are condemned. Of the intellectual aspect of our life it is better not to speak. Deprived of all the possibilities of a language which is proper and natural to us, the "konkani," we are a generation without our own means of expression, condemned not to leave behind the least sign of our most intimate thoughts and our highest ambitions. A people without either literature or language, we have dug an abyss between the illiterate masses and the very insignificant number of those who painfully strive to express themselves in a foreign and useless language, the Portuguese language, by despising their own mother-tongue There are even people, incredible as it may seem, who are alarmed to talk 'konkani' before Europeans and believe it to be good manners to speak Portuguese even to their own servants who understand almost nothing of this language!

ARTISTIC BLIGHT

A people without its own art, we are not even able to continue the rich tradition we have inherited. Those who, inspite of every discouragement, were obstinate to remain faithful to the national form were drowned in stagnation and decadence for lack of support from official and public institutions, whereas those who aped the Western art have given proof of the most complete deprivation of taste. Even today, the most elementary notions of European technique of painting, sculpture and other plastic arts are ignored among the learned. We hardly have one person who can copy a picture by a master and we boast of our westernization! Music continues to be but a diversion for us and not a high and superior means of expression. In short, not only do not our intellectual manifestations over-step their primitive state but have suffered a monstrous deformation on account of the deplorable foreign influence that has weighed on us for so long and which we, in resignation, continue to endure. It is undeniable that the stagnation and degeneracy of the industries, arts, culture and the moral personality itself of the Goans, have their origin in the political domination and the customs imposed by the foreign rulers on our country.

Neither can we attain our economic development while remaining cut off by an artificial Customs' barrier from a country to which we are geographically, economically, racially and socially attached by strong natural ties. And no progress is possible by accepting the regime of colonial subjection. This is why the present mighty achievement of Swadeshi production is supported by nationalist agitation.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE IRISH BUDGET.

So far as the budget is concerned Mr. de Valera has fought the Opposition on their own ground and knocked them with the very blow which they were going to deal him. General O'Duffy was confident of deficit budget. He was also confident that but for Government's ruinous policy, they could have produced a big surplus and relieved income-tax payers. De Valera's Finance Minister has promptly obliged General O'Duffy and his friends. The budget announcement actually reveals a surplus of more than a million pounds over the estimates! That must naturally astound the Opposition. And the income tax, too, has been reduced by six pence. Furthermore, there is provision for pensions to ex-members of the Irish Republican Army. If these members belong to the old Sinn Feinn days, how would Cosgraves and O'Duffys be able to oppose the measure? There cannot be any doubt that the Free State Government has "flabbergasted" its enemies. But when, all is said and done the impression persists that Mr. de Valera's is almost exclusively a bourgeois budget.

MACPHERSON'S DEFENCE.

Sir Hugh MacPherson has, in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph", spiritedly championed Indian Ministers against the critics of the White Paper. Failure of Reforms and deterioration of standards of efficiency are "exaggerated and ill-founded" allegations. He goes further and urges that "the solicitude of Indian Ministers for the progress of the nation-building departments has been one of the most remarkable features of the Reforms era." So far as Die-hard lies are concerned Sir Hugh is perfectly correct. But his own admissions and tributes to Ministers—appointed mainly for qualities about which little need be said—strengthen the Indian case for complete freedom from foreign control and exclusive Ministerial responsibility to the people's will. Much hypocrisy is talked about the "interests of the lower classes." But when Congress declares the famous Karachi resolution to be the test of any constitution for the country the honesty and sincerity of India's "friends" turns into a loud alarm against Communism!

SASTRI'S WAIL.

Poor Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is again disconsolate at the thought of the coming reforms, but he does not seem to know his own mind as to what precisely one should do with them. He would still curse them "from end to end" yet he would not dream of "rejecting" the White Paper. In plain language his philosophy seems to be that beggars must not be choosers but must accept the crumbs thrown at them, however much they may curse them or their own lot. He is more disconsolate about the fate of the Liberals whom he bitterly complains Government have "damaged irretrievably". If, like Mr. Sastri, the Liberals accept the White Paper while the country wants to reject and fight against it, they will themselves damage irretrievably what little prestige still remains to them.

WHY THIS FRIGHT?

Most pathetic is Mr. Sastri's fright at the very thought of a Constituent Assembly. "Beware of it," he says in effect, "it is too big a thing for a weak and disunited people like us. All past Unity Conferences have failed." It is difficult to reason with a man who has no confidence in himself or his people. If he seriously suggests that Self-determination is too big a right for us and that spurious Round Table Conferences, packed by the Government, are the best method for evolving a constitutional settlement for India, we must part company with him at once. If, however, he still stands for Self-determination for India and if he is a democrat at all, it is up to him to suggest a better substitute for a Constituent Assembly that can duly safeguard the interests of the poor masses. As for our lack of unity, we magnify it because we work in too small a field dominated by vested interests. The nearer you go the masses, the smaller must be our communal and other differences.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

Mr. Mathradas Vassanji, President of the Bombay Anti-Untouchability League has done well to contradict promptly certain statements in the "Sun" reflecting upon his attitude and that of his League towards Gandhiji's visit to the City. The undisputed facts of the case seem to be that recently Mr. A. V. Thakkar wrote to Mr. Mathradas stating that Gandhiji would be visiting Bombay some time in June and expecting the City to collect 50 to 75 thousand rupees for the Harijan Fund. Mr. Mathradas promptly replied that while it might not be possible in the present circumstances to collect the expected sum, his League would do its best to collect a decent sum. It is curious, however, that the Committee of the League has not yet formally considered Mr. Thakkar's letter. It should do so now at least and invite Gandhiji to visit the City at his early convenience and should promise him all possible support. If the Committee bestirs itself in the matter at once and arranges for a wider and more representative Reception Committee, it should be possible for the latter to collect a really decent sum for the worthy cause. Bombay, which solemnly pledged itself to abolish untouchability and which laid the foundation of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, owes a special duty to the cause.

HOW THE MACHINE WORKS.

So the expected has happened, and Khan Bahadur D.B. Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Government, finds himself installed as an Executive Councillor in place of Sir G. H. Hidayatullah, retiring. The public will not be much interested in the change, as the bureaucratic machine is sure to move on in the old familiar way, whatever the replacements in its parts. Sir Ghulam Hussain has been a very accommodating prize-boy of the Government and his successor may be expected to be, at least, that despite his all-too-brief experience as a Minister. But it is obvious that communalism more than administrative experience has been the deciding factor in the appointment. And that same factor strengthens the expectation that the Muslim community, that will be left unrepresented in the Government by Sir Ghulam Hussain's retirement, will be duly represented by a Muslim successor to Mr. Cooper. How long, we wonder, will the public tolerate this sickening distribution of patronage on communal lines.

BACK TO DEHRA DUN.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has at last reached his old jail in Dehra Dun. It is said that greater comfort is provided in the jail for him this time, and that quarters are fitted with electric light and he has a kitchen and a bath room. All this if true is welcome news. We appreciate the considerateness shown by the authorities towards the eminent leader who, in fact, deserves to be released in view of the altered situation in the country. He will, we expect, be allowed a newspaper also. But it would be too much to hope that they would spare an insult to his intelligence and feelings and allow him to read an Indian paper. Incidentally we are reminded of the trouble that Khan Abdul Ghaffar had with his officious censor. But the country has yet to hear that irritating and unjustifiable restrictions have now been withdrawn.

We hear that when the millowners started throwing handbills from a plane high up in the air there was a big drop—in the attendance of workers.

* * * *

Americans propose to ask for tin in exchange for the war debt owed to them by Britain.

We rather fancy this method of settling debts in kind. Indeed, we distinctly prefer it.

And, if Britain agrees, we would forego our right to scrutinise the loans raised on our behalf, accept full liability for every penny of it and pay it with compound interest in a commodity of which we enjoy more or less world monopoly and which is, moreover, demonstrably invaluable to Britain. We mean, our British Element in all aspects, Civil, Military, Commercial, etc., of Indian life.

* * * *

Bori Bunder is responsible for reviving the truth that Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah was first appointed as Minister by Sir George (no Lord) Lloyd.

We leave it to Sir Ghulam, of course, to take up—or not—this question of an unfortunate Anglo-Indian indiscretion with Bori Bunder.

* * * *

"AHMEDABAD'S WOES

Meningitis and Small-Pox"
—Headlines.

And,

BOMBAY'S WOES

Rationalitis and Wage-knocks.

* * * *

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri says, "Government have damaged themselves and damaged their friends equally irretrievably."

Perfectly true. But why try to retrieve them? Force of habit?

* * * *

A letter to the "Times of India" signed "J. D. J." exposes with ruthless thoroughness the fact that a vote for the Swarajists will convict the unfortunate of the crime of supporting simultaneously the Imperialist Die-hard; the anti-Imperialist Marxist and even the Terrorist.

Unfortunately, our eulogistic comments are crowded out of the brain. We are thinking tensely and trying hard to remember. We are sure "J. D. J." sounds familiar.

No, no, we don't mean Jay de Jay, but that we have frequently come across these initials and yet we can't recollect the details.

Perhaps Jay—"J. D. J." will kindly help.

* * * *

The new Corporative State of Italy will be constituted of Confederations and Corporations, and they will be "under the direct control of Signor Mussolini whose decrees will give legislative effect....."

Who and what Signor Mussolini will be under direct control of constitutes the invisible preamble of the scheme.

* * * *

Bori Bunder's Thought for Today:—

"Men are born with two eyes and one tongue that they may see twice as much as they say."

Or that they may say half as much as they see? All depends of course. What?

* * * *

Three post office employees have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for opening a letter addressed to Herr Hitler.

Their plea that the letter was either illegible or unintelligible—we forget which—is suggested as a decisive proof of their crime against Herr Hitler.

* * * *

We have heard of men who have lost both job and wife but Harold Rosson, actress Jean Harlow's husband has had the misfortune to lose both wife and job.

* * * *

Now how about having a limerick of our own? Here goes:

There's a chap called Winnie:
A mad, bad old ninny;
He thinks grand of his birth—
But he isn't worth
One thousandth of a guinea.

* * * *

TOO LONG

Visitor: Is your husband in?
Mrs. Meera: Yes.
Visitor: I'd like to see him.
Mrs. Meera: So would I, but he's in for six months.

Corporative State In Italy From July 1

Country's Production And Economic Output To Be Controlled By 22 Corporations

ROME, May 9.

Signor Mussolini's idea of the Corporative State will be inaugurated on July 1.

An Official Communique in 33 closely printed pages explains that there will be 22 corporations comprising of employers and the employed to control the country's production and economic output and arbitrate between capital and labour.

There will also be seven confedeartions. Industry, agriculture and commerce will have two of them each while the seventh will be composed of members of liberal professions.

The Confederation would not control economic activities or industrial output. This task has been left entirely to corporations which probablyy will exercise in a certain measure legislative functions.—Reuter.

All Corporations Will Remain Under His Direct Control

ROME, May 9.

The Parliamentary system cease on July 1 when a corporative state will be inaugurated.

All corporations will remain under the direct control of Signor Mussolini, whose decrees will give legislative effect, decisions and confederations.

Signor Mussolini will appoint the Presidents of the Corporations and tell them exactly how to run certain branches of industry.—Reuter.

SUPPLIES OF TIN FOR WAR DEBTS

Cordell Hull Approves Exchange Plan

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Mr. Cordell Hull has approved the plans for the Congressional Committee to study the advisability of exchanging war debts for supplies of tin. America's annual purchases of tin amount to 8,50,00,000 dollars, 80 per cent. of which comes from companies owned or controlled by Britishers. —Reuter.

U. S. SILVER BILL NEARLY READY

Government May Take Over Silver Bullion

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, May 9.

President Roosevelt is favourably considering the proposal to nationalise silver in the United States, but is withholding final judgment on any legislation in this connection until it is drafted. With regard to the suggestion to establish a 25 per cent silver backing for currency, the President is believed to be willing to accept, permissive and directory legislation in this connection; in other words, the declaration that Congress favour such backing must be regarded as a mandatory declaration of policy, but the President feels that the time to carry it out should be left to him.

It is understood that the President also emphasised that the Government would take over only silver bullion and not commandeer silver dollars and other coins as was done in the case of gold.

Senator Pittman reported today ythat "excellent progress" had been made with the framing of silver legislation. He indicated that the bill should be ready for submisson to President Roosevelt before the week-end.

15,000 STEVEDORES ON STRIKE

SANFRANCISCO, May 9.

Fifteen thousand stevedores Pacific Coast have struck for higher wages and shorter working week.

The police rushed to the waterfront to prevent possible violence. —Reuter's Special.

LABOUR LEADERS' ARREST

Interpellations In House Of Commons

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. David Grenfell asked for the reason of the arrest of the General Secretary of one of the large Trade Unions, concerned in the cotton strike in Bombay.

Mr. K A Butler replied that the Government of Bombay have made a statement regarding their action in arresting and detaining certain strike leaders.

The statement contained fullest justification for their action in the interest of public safety and peace, and made clear that no restrictions had been placed in the functioning of Trades Unions.

Mr. Grenfell inquired how the Trades Unions were to organise meetings and make representations on behalf of the members, if the leaders were arrested.

Mr. K.A. Butler replied that he was perfectly satisfied with the discretion left to the Bombay Government and with the action they have taken. If Mr. Grenfell would refer to their statement, he would see that they had full justification for their action.—Reuter.

LOW WHEAT CROP EXPECTED

Wallace Predicts Fall Of 35 Million Bushels

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture has declared that from the present weather indications of the 1934, wheat crop in the United States might be as low as 45,00,00,000 bushels compared with the normal crop of 80,00,00,000 bushels.—Reuter.

NEW DEFINITION OF SWADESHI

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Secretaries of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh have released the following definition of "Swadeshi" suggested by Gandhiji for the information of Swadeshi workers and affiliated institutions in the country:

Persons and institutions interested are requested to forward their views to the Secretaries within a fortnight. For the purpose of this definition, Swadeshi shall cover useful articles wholly manufactured in this country through small industries which require for their existence continuous education of public opinion in their favour, and which will accept directions issued by the Board of this institution as to the price of the articles manufactured by them and wages, welfare of labour under their control. Such "Swadeshi" therefore will exclude articles manufactured through large and organised industries which are well able to take care of themselves, and which can command State protection without needing popular aid."—A.P.

INVITATIONS TO A. I. C. C. MEETING

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The following statement has been issued from the office of the All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad.

The A. I. C. C. office records are in Swaraj Bhawan which is under Government possession. Invitations for the Patna A. I. C. C. meeting have been issued according to the list prepared sometime in June 1931. It is possible that some changes might have taken place after that June list was prepared, but since our records are not available, it was not possible to make the list upto-date.

The addresses of many members have also been changed. Members are therefore requested to please attend the meeting, ven if the invitation issued from this office does not reach them. No special invitations have been issued from this office, and if any member who has since ceased to be a member has received invitation, he should intimate the fact to this office at Patna.—A. P.

Youth Discharged But Re-arrested

DARJEELING, May 10.

One of the 20 Bengali youths who were detained following the attempt on the life of the Governor was subsequently discharged, but he was again arrested last night.

The arrested youth is a student of a Calcutta College, and son of a Government servant here whose residence was searched

MYSTERIOUS PARLEYS.

It is alleged that on the morning of the 8th instant (the day of the occurrence), a Bengali youth and a Bengali girl presumably visitors met the alleged assailants at a sanatorium, and were closeted together for some time in their room.—A. P.

REPLY TO W. P. CRITICS

Terrorism Would Increase If Reactionaries Succeed, Says Thompson

LONDON, May 10.

A sympathetic reference to the attempted assassination of Sir John Anderson was made by Sir John Thompson in a speech in support of White Paper at Camberley.

He said, he felt that all would wish to join in congratulating Sir John and his daughter in their fortunate escape.

He added that unhappily it was impossible to suggest that legislation in accordance with the White Paper policy would result in the disappearance of terrorism from India. It would certainly persist whatever type of constitution was secured, though it would inevitably diminish as Indians were increasingly entrusted to their own affairs.

It would perhaps, be permissible to express the firm conviction that terrorism would increase, if reactionaries in England succeeded. If their view prevailed, that there should be no constitutional advance until terrorism disappeared, Sir John Thompson feared that then advance would never occur.

Replying to critics of the White Paper, he referred "inter alia" to the "attempt to scare those who took interest in Christian missions" which missionaries themselves promptly and unmercifully exposed.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT PARLEYS

Big Guns Meet In London

LONDON, May 10.

The Disarmament deadlock will be discussed at an important meeting in London this afternoon between Sir John Simon and General von Ribbentrop, Chancellor Hitler's Special Adviser, on Disarmament questions, who is visiting London at the request of the German Government.

Captain Eden also will see General von Ribbentrop and will possibly attend the meeting. Matters will be discussed in connection with the meeting of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva on May 29.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD PEACE PARLEYS

Owners & Workers Discuss Mahatma's Plan

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

A conference was held to-day between representatives of the Millowners Association and the Labour Association to consider the scheme of profit sharing suggested by Gandhiji Patna. After preliminary discussions the Conference adjourned. The Millowners Association has appointed a sub-committee to carry on discussions with the representatives of the Labour Association.—A. P

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD

Meets In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, May 9.

A meeting of the Muslim Unity Board will be held on May 15 and 16 at Lucknow. The dates have been so fixed that the leaders who want to attend the Patna Conference can thereafter proceed to Patna.

It is understood that Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Nawab Mohamad Ismail Khan and Mufti Kifayatullah among others will attend the meeting of the Board. —A. P.

U. P. CONGRESSMEN'S PLAN

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

It is understood that efforts are being made by the U. P. Congress leaders to hold an open session of the Congress at some centre in the United Provinces, to decide the question of council entry as they consider that the resolution of the A. I. C. C. will not be sufficiently binding on the nation —A. P.

Clash Between Indians And Burmans

RANGOON, May 10.

Sticks and brickbats were used when a serious clash occurred at Henzada Railway Station between thirty Burmans and about fifty Indians resulting in minor injuries. It appears the trouble arose over the refusal by two Punjabis to produce platform tickets when they were challenged by a Burman darwan who was on duty at the entrance to the station. It is said that the Punjabis assaulted the Burman darwan who was badly injured on the right arm. Later the crowd dispersed.—A.P.

Lt.-Genl. Mohamed Omar Khan, chief of the staff of the Afghan Army, who has arrived in Bombay, is proceeding to Geneva as Afghan delegate to the Disarmament Conference.

WORKERS WILL NOT SURRENDER

(Continued from page 1).

Bombay to pay generously to the relief fund.

FIGHT FOR BREAD

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy said that those living in the south of the Byculla Bridge owed a certain duty to those living on North of the Bridge. The conditions of living of these two were quite different. Those living in the north, the workers, had gone on strike, and it was the duty of those living in the south to help them. The demand of the workers were that since the Millowners who were giving them 3/4 bread had cut it down to 1/2, they wanted back the remaining 1/4 bread. The fight between the strikers and the Millowners was mainly based on the question of bread and nothing else. The workers neither wanted to wipe out the Millowners from the face of the earth, nor did they want to crush capitalism. They wanted bread and a decent living that any human being would demand. In such a righteous fight, it was the duty of every citizen of Bombay to help them.

THANKS RELIEF COMMITTEE

Mr. Khandalkar, spoke next thanking the Relief Committee for the efforts that they were making to help the strikers. He described to those assembled the present harrowing condition of the workers in the Mill Area. The workers worked in the Mills whole time and still they were not able to feed their family full. The workers had placed before the public facts that compelled them to go on a general strike; but the Millowners had throughout kept quiet without giving out the reasons for the wage cut. They have only said that they are unable to pay the old wages. Once more, the speaker thanked the Relief Committee and assured them that their help had given a further impetus to the strikers who would never enter the Mills till they got what they wanted.

MORE WORK & LESS PAY

Mr. V H Joshi gave certain facts and figures to show that the Millowners were making more money, while they were reducing the wages of the workers and throwing many workers out of employment. According to him, in 1927, there were 83 mills working in the city with 1,60,000 workers, and in 1932, there were 51 Mills working in the city with 1,31,000 workers. In four years 30,000 workers had been thrown out of employment, and the speaker was certain that within the last 18 months more, 45,000 workers were thrown out of the Mills. In 1927, the Millowners claimed to have paid out in wages Rs. 50,00,000 whereas they were paying only Rs. 20,00,000 at present which showed that had made very drastic cuts in the wages of the workers. Throughout, the Millowners were gaining, for though the workers were reduced in the Mills, the production never decreased.

The speaker spoke at length on the workers' demands and the position of the Government and the Millowners.

Sardar Jamiat Singh thought that if the late Vithalbai Patel were alive, he would have fought against the Millowners, as he did the Government once. He was glad that many of the leading Congressmen of the city were taking active part in helping the cause of the workers and hoped that the same leaders would always show the same sympathy with the workers, labourers and youth of the country. He asked the strikers to go on fighting the Millowners as the Satyagrahis did the Government till they achieved what they wanted.

Mr. Kasle and Mr. Panthaki then spoke. The latter said that many Parsis were also without work owing to the strike and that the community as a whole sympathised with the strikers. Mr. J. C. Maitra proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting terminated.

MALAVIYAJI & SWARAJISTS

Mr. Sidhwa Surprised At Pandit's Change Of Attitude

KARACHI, May 10.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. R. K. Sidhva, the local Swarajist leader who attended the Ranchi meeting, states:

"Pundit Malaviya was the strongest advocate for the formation of the Swarajya Party, when we first met at Delhi at Dr. Ansari's residence. In fact, he strongly suggested the idea of capturing the Assembly seats, and he also opined that a strong deputation should be sent to England.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

"It is, therefore, a great surprise that the Pandit should now state that there is no need for the Party. None would be more glad than the Swarajya Party if the Congress takes up its programme, but there are certain Congressmen who are opposed to the Congress being identified with the Swarajya Party's programme."

Mr. Sidhva added that he was equally anxious to see the Congress session called under any circumstances, and this question would be decided by the A. I. C. C., but for Pundit Malaviya to state that the Congress session could be called within six weeks is surprising. Even under normal conditions, the Congress could not be summoned within six weeks.

PUBLISH FACTS.

Regarding Pundit Malaviya's suggestion that the Congress must repudiate the Communal Award in unequivocal terms Mr. Sidhva states: "It is very good to say so, but facts cannot be denied that a certain section of the country has accepted it. Time has now come when Malaviyaji and those Nationalists who had been at the Second R. T. C. should make public statements as to what attitude they took on the ticklish question in London. There is a common talk that all Nationalist leaders had agreed to Mr. MacDonald's arbitration, and as the A. I. C. C. will be meeting for the first time after this episode, I think it would be in the fitness of things that all facts should be placed before it. —A.P.

PT. MALAVIYA FOR LAHORE

Will Attend Leaders' Conference

LAHORE, May 10.

Pandit Malaviya who is taking rest in Rawalpindi now, reaches here by the Bombay Express on the morning of the 13th instant, attends the Congress Leaders' Conference convened by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, in the Lajpat Rai Hall and and addresses a public meeting the same evening on present political situation of the country.—United Press.

NICHOLS COMES TO RESCUE OF ESSEX

Hammond Shows Form For Gloucester

LONDON, May 9.

At the Oval play latested 100 minutes in wretched light on a soft pitch. Surrey lost Sandham and Hobbs for 25 runs.

Essex lost their first 4 wickets for 43 runs. Thereafter Nichols came to the rescue. He cut and drove well, and played resolutely for 2 hours and 47 minutes to make his sixty.

Watson gave a characteristic display with straightdrives and pulls. His chanceless 143 occupied 4 hours and 40 minutes. He hit one 6 and fourteen 4's.

Leyland was missed four times before scoring forty. He played a hardhitting innings. His century which was compiled in two hours included two overboundaries and thirteen boundaries.

Sinfield was at the wicket 3-1/2 hours for his 83, while Hammond took 3 hours for his 72. Hammond played a splendid innings in view of his handicap. Lyon who has been playing for 1 hour and 25 minutes for his 78 hit twice over the ropes and nine times to the boundary.—Reuter's Special.

JARDINE REACHES LONDON

LONDON, May 10.

Jardine arrived to-day from India.—Reuter.

LISTER HARTLEY WINS

LONDON, May 10.

In the Survey Amateur Golf Championship Final, Lister Hartley beat Board 6—4. In Semi-final, Board beat Martin Smith 4—3.—Reuter.

CITY FATHERS' PEACE MOVE

(Continued from page 1).

strike-leaders could not continue the strike for a day longer.

He asked Mr. Mody to make a generous and un-Mody-like gesture, so that peace may be established in the mill industry, which is living on the protection given to it.

"MODY-LIKE SPEECH."

Mr. H.P. Mody rose to oppose the resolution in a fighting mood. His reply to Mr. Nariman's appeal for a generous and un-Mody-like gesture was that he proposed to make a typically Mody-like speech. He proposed to treat with contempt all the misstatements made by the previous speakers and claimed to deal with the question on its merits alone.

He proceeded to acquaint the City-Fathers with the true facts about wage-cuts, which, he said, had been wrongly denounced and grossly misrepresented. He claimed that up to March 1933, the Bombay textile industry, was paying, relative to the output, the highest scale of wages obtaining in any other centre of the industry throughout the world. He challenged anybody to disprove that fact.

When the challenge evoked interruptions from members, Mr. Mody retorted angrily: "I intended to make a reasonable and conciliatory speech, but if my friends want to strike a different note, I shall be only too willing to oblige them."

Mr. Mody said that he wished to repeat, not in a controversial spirit, but absolutely as a fact, that relative to the output, the textile industry of Bombay paid the highest wages in the world to the work-people upto March, 1933'

Mr. Umar Rajab challenged Mr. Mody that it was not a fact and that during that period Lancashire was paying on a higher level to its workers.

PAY HIGHEST WAGES.

Mr. Mody retorted that he was willing to substantiate his statements by producing books, and if that did not convince Mr. Rajab, then he could only say that millowners were not in the habit of keeping two sets of books.

Proceeding, Mr. Mody said that upto March 1933, the industry was paying a dear-food allowance on a level of 170 per cent. to spinners and 180 per cent. to weavers. That was the scale fixed at the height of the boom period. He asked if nothing had happened since then to justify the reduction of the scale. He maintained that it redounded great credit to the millowners of Bombay, that inspite of every justification for bringing down the dear food allowance much earlier, they continued the same scale until it was absolutely impossible for them to carry on the industry without the cut.

LOST CRORES.

At the end of March 1933, the industry had lost crores of rupees. It was not an idle statement but could be proved from the accounts of the Bombay mills. In spite of this, the industry maintained up to March 1933 the high scale of wages. Then they found that they had either to enforce cuts or close down the mills altogether. In fact, a few mills had to shut down for good, and a great many others were faced with the same situation. How could they handle such a situation.

Such a situation could have been only handled by a wage-cut introduced by the Association on a uniform scale. But the Association did not adopt this normal procedure, and Mr. Mody took full responsibility for the suggestion that millowners should get in touch with the work people and introduce such wage cuts as by agreement with the work people they could bring about. This was done with a view to enable such mills as were financially better to maintain higher wages.

WHO ARE THEY?

In every case where a wage-cut had been introduced, Mr. Mody claimed that had been done after a great deal of preparation and after consultation with the work people and after the millowners had actually come in contact with the workers.

When Mr. Umar Rajab interrupted Mr. Mody at this stage the latter flew into a temper and said "I shall have to take serious notice of your misstatements."

Mr. Mody continuing said that the workers had accepted the wage-cuts realising the situation and added that there was no trouble right up to April 23. He denied that the strike took place because of the zoolum of the millowners or their covert and insidious attempts on the earnings of the work people. He did not wish to talk of Communists, but he said that the same type of people who were responsible for the strike in Bombay in the past were also responsible for the present strike. He alluded to the wanton strike engineered by the same type of people without any justification whatever in the year 1929.

BLAMES MODERATES.

He pointed out that although there was not a single wage-cut in January and February 1933, Labour leaders had been delivering inflammatory speeches and making preparations for a general strike. Mr. Mody was not prepared to admit that the present strike was independently declared by the workpeople. "I am the last man to stand out of a Board of Conciliation. But whom are you going to conciliate" asked Mr. Mody. If there was an organised and legitimate Trade Union, he could understand the question. But the people who were responsible for the strike did not belong to the legitimate Trade Unions. Were they going to conciliate people like Mr. Umar Rajab who had been standing still and doing nothing. Did the moderate Labour leaders attempt for conciliation, when the threat of general strike was hanging over Bombay? he asked.

MILLOWNERS SINCERE!

Mr. Mody then went on to show what place the Bombay mill industry held in the economic fabric of the presidency, and what a strike meant to Bombay and hundreds and thousands of deluded people who were now on strike. Quoting figures for 71 Bombay Mills in 1932, Mr. Mody said the industry made a loss in that year far exceeding one crore or nearly Rs. 1,62,00,000. It paid to shareholders who were drawn from the poorer and middle classes only 18 lakhs. The harassed managing agents, he said, received only 16 lakhs, of which they gave away half to the companies.

"What did the industry pay to its workmen" asked Mr. Mody proudly and replied "Six crores of rupees were given by the mills in the shape of wages to work-people and staff." That is what the textile industry meant to Bombay and its people. He said that it was not the desire of the millowners to prolong the strike. If that was so, they would not have kept many of the mills open now. It would pay them to shut all the mills than to run them with their present strength and at great cost.

Mr. Mody thought that there was no occasion for the Corporation demanding a Board of Conciliation at this stage. Government had undertaken an inquiry into the wage cuts and its report would be published in about five weeks. Meanwhile, he did not think the Corporation should force the issue. He again asked with whom were they to conciliate. A Board of Conciliation was, according to the speaker, no remedy for the present situation.

LEAVE LABOUR ALONE

The issues involved in the present strike according to Mr. Mody were far deeper. The workers were kept away from the mills by systematic methods of intimidation and terrorism and leaders of the strike were interested in creating strikes as in 1929 "to-day, to-morrow, next year and every year." The issue was, therefore, whether the normal life of the city was to be allowed to be carried on without the intervention of outsiders leaving labour and capital to settle the dispute or whether the present methods of intimidation and terrorisation were to be allowed to hold sway. Mr. Mody therefore opposed the resolution.

EVADES QUESTION

Mr. Nariman asked if Mr. Mody was prepared to open negotiations with Trade Union leaders.

Mr. Mody replied that if there were any Trade Union leaders capable of delivering the goods and having influence with the strikers, he would consider the question very carefully. The present situation was not such, and till that situation arose, it was not fair that he should commit himself.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji speaking on the resolution said that he was in favour of the revival of the old idea that capital and labour, master and servant must work harmoniously for the common good.

Dr. G. V Deshmukh said that the resolution asked for nothing more than the intervention of a third party in a dispute between two rivals. It was not possible for one party to see the point of view of the other party and his exeprience as Mayor during the strike of 1928 showed that it was the only way to settle such disputes.

The amendment of Dr. Choksy was then put to vote and carried. It was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

Have You Met
The would-be Honourable
Mr. Fatterpodia?
Get introduced to him
In
To-morrow's Issue of "SVADESHI"

Readers' Views

THE TEXTILE STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The strike in the Bombay textile industry is in progress for more than a fortnight and till now no signs are visible for an early settlement of the dispute. A few days after the beginning of the strike Government arrested all prominent strike leaders under the plea that the persons arrested were conducting the strike with the object of spreading and intensifying disturbed conditions. More than a week has passed since the field has been cleared of these Labour leaders and far from there being any improvement in the situation the strike has decidedly taken a bad turn since Monday last. This is an evident proof that the present strike is not fomented by the Communists but is a result of the acute economic condition of the textile workers due to recent cuts in their wages. Mr. N. M. Joshi, who cannot be accused of Communistic bias, has supported the cause of the strikers and in his statement to the Press has quoted facts and figures to show that as a result of the recent cuts introduced by the millowners the lot of the Bombay textile workers is worse than that of workers in Ahmedabad. Without properly reorganising the present management of most of the mills and making it most economical and efficient if the millowners resort to reduction of wages of workers their trouble will not end. For the information of your readers I may state that the Century Mills, which was showing loss for successive years, has began to show profits since the management went to the able hands of Sir C. V. Mehta. The workers are entitled to a living wage and before any reasonable cuts are made in the wages of the workers the management must see that other extravagant expenses are also drastically curtailed. Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Mill Owners' Association, will sympathetically consider the demands of the workers and earn their esteem before he vacates his office.

In the present strife between the millowners and the workers the later are in a weak position and, therefore, it is the duty of Government to proteect the weak. It is gratifying to note that His Excellency Lord Brabourne is taking personal interest in the welfare of the workers and it is to be hoped that His Excellency will soon be able to bring about a satisfactory solution.

Sir, if, unfortunately, the strike prolongs for a long time, apart from its ruinous effects on the already tottering mill industry, it will bring untold misery and suffering on the women and children of the workers and the health of the city, too, would be impaired. If the Bombay Municipal Corporation starts a relief measure in the mill area and saves these innocent victims from starvation it will be doing real service to the poor. If such a relief measure is started by the Corporation the public too will support the measure according to their mite. The citizens of Bombay have splendidly responded to the call of help of the earthquake-striken people of Bihar and surely they will help the starving children of their own city.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. LOYALKA.

Rowdyism At Social Functions

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following passage in your valued paper to do justice to the school and its principals and avoid misunderstanding and remove prejudice in the minds of the public, if any.

In the meeting of the prize-distribution ceremony of the Fort and Proprietory High School, on Thursday, it has been reported that some students became rowdy when the presidential speech was being delivered by Diwan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri, an ex-judge of the High Court of Bombay.

In this connection it will be interesting for the public to know that the boys who are said to have created a scene never belonged to this school and really speaking they were mostly outsiders, who were admitted to the Hall, while physical entertainment was in progress.

I have, therefore, to suggest that, in future, the admission to social gatherings and like functions should be strictly regulated by the issue of necessary passes and cards only without any exception.—Yours etc.,

S.H.C.

Bombay, May 10.

A Solution Of Labour Troubles

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I suggest through the columns of your esteemed daily a solution for the existing labour trouble, trade depression, poverty of the non-trading population, terrorism, communism, unemployment,— in fact, —everything. I shall suggest the remedy first and its possible effects and then an explanation of the present situation.

The remedy lies in the enactment of a law compelling every private individual—incuding, of course, businessmen and merchants in their private capacity—to spend three quarters or at least half of his income per month or year as prescribed by law.

This will have the following effects:

(1) Government will realise more taxes because the taxes depend on circulation of money, i.e., on private expenditure and not on investments.
(2) Labour would have more employment because small industries would develop.
(3) Peasants would fair better, prices of agricultural products would go high.
(4) Middle class people would have more employment without hard competition.
(5) Bank rates would increase because capital would not concentrate on itself.
(6) People would think less of investments and of the future, worries will not damage health.
(7) But doctors will not suffer, because expenditure being obligatory they would be consulted often.
(8) Lawyers and advocates would have more brisk because circulation of money would increase litigation.
(9) Police would not be required to shoot or charge with lathis—there would be also often effects which are too numerous to recount.

The explanation of the trade depression is simple—depending on the banking system:—

Private persons save money and invest in the banks getting 5 per cent interest say.

The businessmen use the accumulated money cleverly and realise 25 per cent interest (say), on the same money from all consumers who include both investing and non-investing public, who pay the balance of interest (25-5-20 per cent) on their own money through their expenditure in buying goods.

Thus

(1) The non-investing classes become poorer and poorer being in debt for living.
(2) The investing public, i.e., middle classes though less affected directly prepares the ground for the Starvation of coming generations.
(3) The business men accumulate without any proportion and limit.
(4) Employment decreases.
(5) Bank rates decreases because the purchasing side become poorer causing expenditure less.

So the only way to counteract the false principle is to enforce circulation of money by law, making private men including merchants spend their income as much as possible. Money being the blood of the system must circulate, the head or capital would not remain as swollen as it is ow through congestion, the feet of the social organism, i.e., labour and peasant would not remain, emaciated and anaemic, government or the brain would not develop insanity, cultural pursuits in art, science, and philosophy—the face of the society would look better, the social stomach, the agriculture and industries in mills, would digest food better. Mother nature feeding in proper proportion the society as a whole would be proof for.—Yours, etc.,

"VISIONARY."

Ahmedabad, May 1.

DELHI BUSY WITH ELECTORAL ROLLS

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Brisk preparations are in progress to complete the list of Assembly voters. The last date of enrolment is May 15.—United Press.

A Calcutta message states that early Thursday morning the police recovered several revolver cartridges and one revolver from a tank attached to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital.

BR. SOLDIERS' CALLOUSNESS

"We Would Not Congregate With An Indian"

INJURED INDIAN LEFT ON ROAD: DIES TWO DAYS LATER

LUDHIANA, May 10.

The story of how a team of British military men refused to congregate with an Indian after the latter was injured in a lorry accident was revealed by the deposition made by Sergeant Robinson before a Ferozepur Magistrate.

It might be recalled that Babu Ahmadullah Khan, Canal Overseer, was seriously injured on January, 16, while going on foot towards Ferozepur by a lorry containing 18 European sepoys of Lahore Cantonment who were going to play a hockey match that evening at Forozepur. As a result of the injuries, he died a couple of days after. Khashi Mohamad, lorry driver was challaned under Section 304 I.P.C.

In the course of his statement as a prosecution witness Sergeant Robinson stated; "The deceased was knocked down by the left mud-guard of the lorry. The lorry was stopped at a distance of 32 feet from the place of accident. He was lying unconscious. There was nobody present on the road near him at that time. The 18 soldiers in the lorry would not take an Indian who was in that condition. We did not take him with us as we did not wish to congregate with an Indian. Within about 15 minutes about 250 people arrived on the spot. We told these people to look after him."

The accused has been acquitted.—United Press.

MARRIAGES MUST BE REPORTED

Balaghat Municipality's New Measure

NAGPUR (By Mail), May 8.

Whenever any marriage ceremony except in respect of the marriages under the Special Marriage Act, is performed within the limits of the Municipality, it shall be the duty of the bride or the bridegroom, and in default of them or if they are minors, then of their guardians and of the occupier and manager of the premises in which a marriage ceremony is performed to give information, unless prevented by good and sufficient cause, within 72 hours next after such ceremony to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee or any other officer, appointed by the Committee for the purpose.

This, in brief, is the substance of a new bye-law, which the Balaghat Municipality proposes to introduce shortly.

Full particulars of all marriages in future will have to be reported by all concerned, to the Municipal authorities. Any person neglecting to comply with this new provision or refusing to answer questions asked of him shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every omission or refusal.—A.P.

STRIKE IN BURMA SAW MILLS

Blacklegs To Replace Strikers?

RANGOON, May 10.

Further information, received shows that about a hundred mill hands belonging to six different saw mills at Moulmein downed tools on Sunday last. Soon after the coolies struck work they held a meeting at the local pagoda and it is reported decided not to resume work till their grievances were redressed by the millowners.

BLACKLEGS?

The millowners in their turn, held a meeting and though their decision is not yet available, it is said that they have decided to employ new millhands in place of those who have struck work. The strike still continues and the situation remains unchanged.

It is understood that the strikers will hold another meeting on May 13 to discuss the situation and consolidate their position if no settlement is arrived at.—A. P.

RECORD TEMPERATURE IN SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, May 10.

Secunderabad registered 111 degrees of temperature, this being the highest within last 16 years. The heat is unbearable.—United Press.

An Association named "Le Soleil" (the sun) of 20 members is being formed at Pondicherry with the sanction of the French Government.—United Press.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, ex-Commissioner of Bombay Municipality and Mrs. Kirpalani, who left for Europe on Wednesday.

KARACHI'S BIG SCHEMES

Move For Securing Money By Terminal Tax

KARACHI, May 10.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation's anxiety to launch on bigger schemes, such as providing the city with a new scheme of water supply which is a long-felt necessity and other schemes, like drainage etc., have compelled it to impose more taxes to augment Municipal revenues.

The Municipality proposed certain changes in the terminal tax schedule and invited the opinion of the commercial bodies.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has objected to the imposing of the terminal tax on goods merely passing through and not consumed in the city. It has suggested that there is ample room for an all-round increase in the house taxes.

TAX ON K. OIL, LIQUORS AND PIECEGOODS.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, appreciating the good intentions of the Municipality, has advocated a terminal tax on kerosine oil, liquors, foreign piecegoods, etc.—United Press

Digri Zamindars' Grievances

REPRESENTATION TO BE MADE TO GOVERNMENT

(From A Correspondent.)

DIGRI, April 9.

The following are some of the resolutions passed unanimously at the meeting of Digri Zamindar's Association held lately:—

(1) It is resolved to request the Government of Bombay to reconsider the remission case of the Kharif 1933-34. In spite of repeated representations and the recommendations of the District officers, no remission has been granted. The low rates and poor crop in this Taluka deserve a remission of 50 per cent.

(2) It is resolved to bring it to the notice of the Collector, Mirpurkhas, and the Commissioner in Sind that rabi had been badly damaged by frost. There being no labour available Zamindars had to pay 1/8 instead of 1/20 for harvesting. Thirdly, rates are very low. All these factors have reduced the rabi income of the Zamindars.

A remission of 50 per cent in assessment is therefore requested.

(3) It is resolved to request the Collector, Mirpurkhas, to withdraw the notices for the recovery of the Taccavi arrears, both the Kharif and rabi crops in this Taluka have failed, and low rates have made the condition of the Zamindars pitiable.

(4) It is resolved to request the Collector, Mirpurkhas, to recommend the remittance of the interest of the Taccavi loans, as these taccavies were of no real use to the Zamindar when their crops against failed in 1929 due to floods.

(5) The agriculturists, who form 90 per cent of the whole population, are passing through a crisis and the continuous failure of their crops for the last 6 years have made the condition very serious. This association requests the Government to appoint a mixed Committee of officers and non-officials to study the economic condition of the Zamindars.

IRWIN MEMORIAL FUND

SIMLA, May 10.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lord Irwin Memorial Fund was held this afternoon when it was decided to hand over the balance of the fund to the authorities of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. The approval of Viscount Halifax and Lady Halifax to this proposal which was conveyed by cable to Mr. Ghaznavi, Honorary Secretary, was recorded at the meeting.—A.P.

Unenviable Lot Of Dohad Bhils

SCHEME FOR IMPROVING IT UNDER CONSIDERATION

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 9.

Illiteracy and lack of education and the consequent inability to take to any other means of livelihood—are perhaps responsible in a large measure for the frequency with which the Bhils of this district are caught carrying on illicit distillation. Recourse to this illegal act, however, only helps to change their position from bad to worse. For severe punishment is inflicted on them—heavy fines or imprisonment or both—with the result that their land is mortgaged or sold to "sowcars" at exorbitant rates of interest. With a view to bring about an improvement in their condition the Excise Inspector has now prepared a scheme, steps to put which into effect are being taken in hand.

Khandsari Sugar Factories

SPECIAL SCALE OF FEES FOR WORK DONE BY SUGAR TECHNOLOGIST

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have approved the following special scale of fees for the work done by the Sugar technologist to in Imperial Council of Agricultural research for the "Khandsari" factories which do not come within the definition of "Factory" in the Indian Factories Act. The existing scale, which was announced last year, will, however, apply to all classes of Sugar Factories coming within that definition.

General, preliminary enquiries will be dealt with free by the Sugar Technologist. Analytical work will be done by the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and paid for according to their scale of fees, while problems requiring special research or investigation will be subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 10/, which amount may vary according to the amount of work involved. Visits to Factories may involve Rs. 5- per hour or part of hour, and comments and advice on working will be subject to such fees as may be fixed in each case according to the amount of work involved, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10/ per report.

If visits to factory are required, actual travelling allowance according to Government rules will be charged in addition to fees prescribed above. If visits to more than one place can be arranged in one trip the amount charged to each party will be proportionately reduced.

MILL STRIKE AT RANGOON

Sequel To Low Wages And Longer Hours Of Work

RANGOON, May 10.

Information has been received in Rangoon that owing to alleged reduction in wages and longer the hours of work beyond the scheduled time a number of mill workers of Moulmein Saw Mills at Moulmein have downed tools. Further details are lacking.—A.P.

More Aerial Amenities

KARACHI, May 10.

The United Press understands that the Imperial Air Way authorities are endeavouring to increase the comforts of the passengers.

New experiments are being made on the "Hannibal" class airliners operating between India and Egypt and Southwards, through Africa, wice ice, with a view to provide still cooler refreshments on board the aircraft.

In place of the usual ice which is found to melt rather rapidly, the ice boxes on the air liners are being packed with solid carbon dioxide. This is very much cooler and does not evaporate so rapidly.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Oriental

The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, which celebrated its Diamond Jubilee on May 5, was established in the year 1874. The history of the Company during these last sixty years of its existence has been one of record growth and expansion. When the Company was first started in India there were no proprietory life assurance Companies in existence in this country. The Company was originally started under a very strong and able Directorate and its affairs have since then been managed on very sound and economic principles laid down by the Directors. The insurance business soon began to grow in this country steadily, with the result that in the year 1933 life assurance companies in India numbered 123. As a result of the consistent sound policy and the steady and continued development, the Oriental to-day ranks tenth among the best-known 55 insurance companies of the world.

A great part of the Company's success in securing business during the decade under review, has been due to the policy of freely increasing the strength of inspectors and organizers. At the commencement of the decade the number of inspectors appointed was only 3. but at the end of the period the number had increased to 44, in addition to 6 inspectors in the employment of the Chief Agents. The number of active representatives which now stands at 5,200 has been rather more than doubled and the new business secured by the Company increased in 1933 to over four times the amount secured in the year 1923.

The Company year after year has been steadily progressing in all direction and its popularity is being increased.

Aeroplane Propaganda

Aeroplanes have been circling above the mill area dropping leaflets, from the millowners, advising the workers who are on strike to resume work and give up following the leaders, who are alleged to be the enemies of both the workers and the millowners. The leaders can, of course, be described as the "enemies" of the millowners but as to how they are the enemies of the workers at least the workers show no sign of appreciating. If telling a worker that he is being exploited by the capitalist employer, who himself lives a life of luxury and advising him that he is justified in demanding better wage to be able to raise his low and intolerable standard of life, are detrimental to the worker's interest, then alone can these leaders be called the enemies of the workers.

AMBUSHED AND ASSAULTED

One Sikh Dies: Two Wounded

KAPURTHALA, May 10.

Last night it is alleged one Sikh was murdered and two others were wounded by some Mahomedans in the suburbs of Kapurthala. It is alleged that the Mahomedans were lying in ambush armed with lathis and as soon as the deceased came out to take fodder they fell upon them and dealt fatal blows. The wounded Sikhs have been admitted into the hospital.—United Press.

WAS FIRING JUSTIFIED

Kapurthala State Appoints Enquiry Committee

KAPURTHALA, May 10.

It is learnt that a committee consisting of S. Kishen Singh, Chief Justice, Sirdar Raj Kumar and K. S. Abdul Majid, Judges of the High Court, Kapurthala, has been set up to enquire and report, whether the fire opened on the last Mohurram day at Sultanpur was necessary, and justified in the light of the needs of the situation.

It is not known whether the State Government will add non-official members to the Committee. The committee will begin the inquiry shortly.—United Press.

Dewan And Minister Visit Hospital

KAPURTHALA, May 10.

Sir Abdul Hamid, Chief Minister and Dewan Ajudh'a Das, visited the Randhir Hospital to enquire after the health of the patients, who were wounded as a result of the firing at Sultanpur on March 25 last. The wounded are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.—United Press.

Sultanpur Firing Condemned

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

The Amritsar District Muslim League, at a meeting held on Saturday last at the residence of Khan Sahib Hian Hissan Din under the presidency of Hiean Hafizullah, Municipal Commissioner, adopted a resolution strongly condemning the firing at Sultanpur, supporting the joint statement issued by Muslim leaders of the Punjab and demanding an independent enquiry and suspension of the officers concerned till the conclusion of the enquiry, and requesting the Government of India to intervene and demand from the Kapurthala State reasonable compensation for the relatives of the persons killed.—United Press.

DUTY ON KHADI TO CONTINUE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The Delhi Municipal Committee has rejected by 14 votes to 12 votes the resolution moved by Mr. Asaf Ali urging abolition of duties on hand-made and hand-spun Khadi within the municipal limits.—United Press.

CONDITION OF BENGAL COAL INDUSTRY

Deputation To Suggest Compulsory Restriction Of Output

SIMLA, May 10.

The condition of the coal industry will be discussed to-day and to-morrow by a small deputation consisting of Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. S. C. Mitra and probably also Dr. Ziauddin with Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Frank Noyce.

The object of the deputationists is to suggest to the Government the need for comulsory restrictions on the coal output by the Government themselves taking a lead in the matter, by further restricting the output of the State railway collieries, particularly the second class ones. The deputationists calculate that first class coal is available on the market at a price lower than what it costs the railways to raise second class coal, and so they contend that the stoppage of the second class collieries would not only be economical to the railways, but advantageous to trade itself.

At present there is a steady decline in production and prices due largely to the prohibitive freightage and surcharge. and the deputationists would discuss this point as well as seek Governmental action. As there is a likelihood of the coal interest not agreeing to the compulsory restriction of output, the deputationists would urge, if necessary, the convening of a representative conference at an early date, and also enquire into the working of the railway collieries.—A. P.

Amritsar's Sympathy With Bombay Workers

AMRITSAR, May 10.

Important decisions were arrived at a special meeting of the Punjab Hirti Kisan Party held this afternoon, Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Taish presided.

A resolution was adopted sympathising with the Bombay strikers, strongly protesting against the repressive measures taken by the authorities and urging the Government of India to release the State prisoners.—United Press.

Sub-Inspector Suspended

LYALLPUR, May 10.

S. Harsa Singh, the Police Sub-Inspector in charge of Khurarianwala police station has been suspended pending enquiry into the conduct for not reporting the "objectionable" activities of Kishen Singh and his followers duly.

It might be mentioned here that the police recently resorted to firing on Kishen Singh and his followers at Chak No. 73, resulting in three deaths ond injuries to some. The Government in their communique described them as menace to the peace of the "Ilaqa," and the said Sub-Inspector is charged with negligence in not reporting their activities in due course of time.—United Press.

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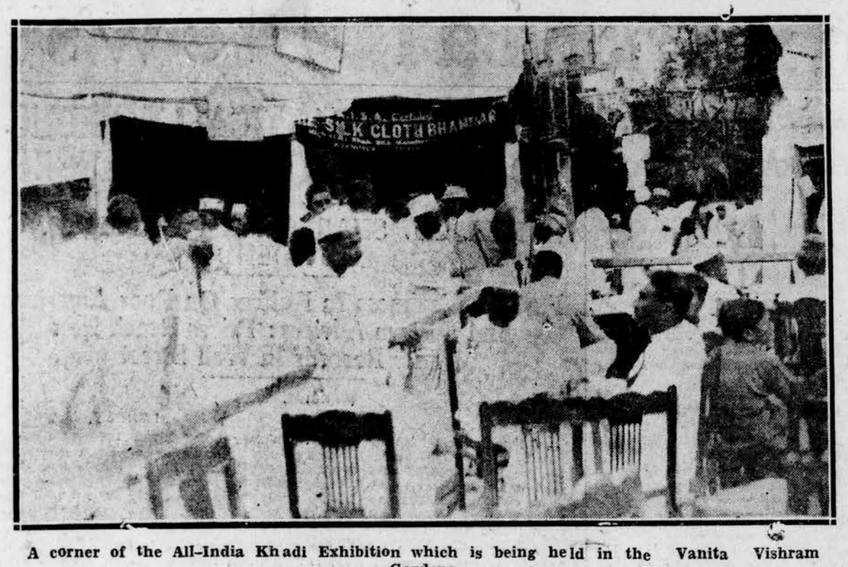


A corner of the All-India Khadi Exhibition which is being held in the Vanita Vishram Gardens.

COMMUNAL AWARD OPPOSED

Bengal Hindus Not Prepared To Accept It

CALCUTTA, May 9.

A resolution reiterating the opposition of the Bengal Hindus to the Communal Award and urging the All India Swaraj Party to make its position clear in this respect was adopted at a public meeting at the Albert Hall in the evening under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Dr. Radhakumud Mukerji presiding.

The President pointed out that the Communal Award was a vital part of the White Paper and the Bengal Hindus were not prepared to accept any constitution based on it, it being anti-national and undemocratic.

UNITE ALL SECTIONS.

Mr. Satyamurti explaining the Swarajist view point said that his party wanted to unite all the nationalist forces in the country in opposition to the White Paper and that the constituent assembly which would meet to formulate India's national demand would be right place wher every section of the people would meet to consider the question in all its aspects. He emphbasised that the Communal Award and the White Paper had to go not only because the Hindus were against them but because every nationalist was against them. He hoped that the ship of Bengal nationalism would keep clear of the rock of terrorism on the one hand and communalism on the other and would steer the country to its destined goal. There was certain amount of disorder created by the opponents of the resolution when it was put to vote but ultimately it was carried.

DRAFT ADDRESS.

A draft address to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the Calcutta Corporation has been prepared. It refers to the ideal of self-sacrifice which he has set up in this world as the leader of India's fight for freedom. "You have trampled under your feet all the meanness and hatred and narrowness begotten of communal feeling". The address adds, "May the path of your progress to the realisation of that almost impossible goal for reaching which you have retired into yourself after utter renunciation be rid of all uncertainty and impediments."—A. P.

DACOITY CASE APPEAL REJECTED

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The High Court dismissed an appeal of five Bengalis sentenced by the Special Magistrate, Dacca, on charges of dacoity, and possession of firearms to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. They were tried on a charge of looting mail bags at the point of revolvers on 13th June, 1933, when these were being taken from the Shivalaya Post Office to Manickgunj. The Crown argued that the appeal was time barred in as much as under the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act, the time for preferring an appeal was thirty days.—A. P.

ARMS THEFT

RANGOON, May 9.

A revolver and a double barrelled gun were stolen on Monday from the residence of Mr. H. C. Palmer (European), assistant Loco Officer, Burma Railways, by unknown persons who, it is said, effected an entry through the back door. The gun was recovered yesterday morning from a field not far from the house. The police are investigating.—A. P.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN BERAR

Students From Various Provinces Under Training At Amraoti Camp

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 6.

Mr. H. A. Asnare, officer commanding the Physical Training Camp conducted by the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal at Amraoti in the Bansi Gardens, has issued statement regarding the camp in which he remarks that the Camp has begun in right earnest since the 1st of May. Cadets come from five British Indian Provinces, viz. Bombay Presidency, Madras Presidency, Central Provinces and Berar. United Provinces, and Delhi; one Portuguese Province viz. Goa, and four Indian major states viz Gwalior, Indore, Baroda and Hyderabad, thus in all covering 38 districts of India. They include students, teachers, agriculturists representatives of different institutions and independent professions. The cadets belong to all sects, including Harijans and Muslims.

There are three classes. The 1st year class is divided in 6 division and the 2nd year class in two. There is only one division of the 3rd year. The carriculum includes indigenous games and sports like the lathi, fencing, banetti, Malkham etc. a course of Yogic physical culture, scouting, preliminary knowledge of infantry drill, and also other Indian and Western drills, e.g. Indian clubs drill, lezim drill and the Swedish drill. knowledge of duel combats in the form of wrestling, and sword, stick and dagger duels. heavy athletics like parallel bars and Roman rings.

The subjects are in all 20. For every subject there is one chief inspector and two or three demonstrators. The whole number of workers amounts to 100 including those who are in charge of the camp and boarding arrangements.

In addition to the physical courses, a course of lectures on different subjects is also prescribed.

The general health of the camp is satisfactory. Inspite of the heavy physical labour and hot summer there were only a few minor complaints and no major complaint is yet reported.

GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE RAIDED

Police Arrest 60 Persons For Uttering False Coins

SURAT, May 10.

Sixty arrests have already been made here by the police in connection with uttering false coins. A raid on the house of a local goldsmith named Narsi Virji resulted in the haul of appliances used in manufacturing counterfeit coins.

During the house search the police recovered 5,200 tolas of silver. The goldsmith in question is alleged to have purchased silver valued at anything between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000, from various Chokshees.—United Press.

COUNTERFIET COINS

Alleged Discovery In Goldsmith's House In Surat

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, remanded into the custody of the confirmation of the High Court), Police Dayalal Mawji who was arresteed on a charge of possessing counterfeit coins.

Rao Saheb Wagle who applied for the remand of the accused stated that on a statement made by the accused a house of goldsmith at Surat was searched and a large number of counterfeit coins coins were found.d

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS

Country-wide Organisation To Allure Minor Girls Unearthed In Sind

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI May 9.

Frequent cases of abductions and kidnapping of minor girls from other parts of India and their importation into Sind have been brought to light by the Sind C. I. D. who have unearthed the haunts of the alleged traffickers, and rescued some girls. The "Modus operadi" of the traffickers, it is alleged, is the decoying of girls with the help of paid agents of both sexes who are spread all over India, and selling them in bogus marriages, thus making their livelihood dependent on sale-proceeds.

Eleven alleged traffickers are arrested.

HOUSES DESTROYED AND WELLS SILTED UP

'Quake Causes Terrible Havoc In Madhubani

LOHERIASARAI, May 9.

An Occasional Correspondent wires:—

Madhubani is the subdivision most severely affected by the earthquake. Throughout the area over 75 per cent of pucca houses were damaged in almost every village. Havoc was caused to mud walled houses and small but flourishing bazars at Madhwapur Jainagar, Rajnagar, and Madhopur. In Madhubani town itself it is estimated that ninety per cent of buildings suffered damage. In Benipati, Madhwapur and Khajauli thanas thick heaps of sand were deposited while in the northern half of the sub-division three quarters of the wells were damaged and in the southern half fifty per cent were silted up. Railway communication with the headquarters was stopped for four weeks and owing to this isolation it was only at a late stage that the news of Madhubani reached the outer world.

RELIEF WORK.

The work of removing debris was at once taken up. Temporary accommodation was arranged for a hospital and all the injured were treated and road communication was opened up with Sadar. Over 200 wells have been sunk by the Agricultural department and 2859 wells have been desilted through police agency. In this task people co-operated with the police and thus a nominal expenditure of Rs. 300 was incurred. Rs. 4 lakhs are being allotted for housing grants and of these almost half a lakh has already been distributed in villages through personal agency of gazetted officers.

The most interesting item of reconstruction however, is the changed planning of bazaars. The bazaar roads were in some cases scarcely ten feet wide and in the other places not more than sixteen feet. These have now been broadened into street twenty-two feet.—A.P.

Goswami's Appeal To Youths

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Private Secretary to the Governor expressing abhorrence of "the despicable attempt" on His Excellency's life and congratulating him on his providential escape.

PEOPLE'S OPINION CAN'T BE IGNORED.

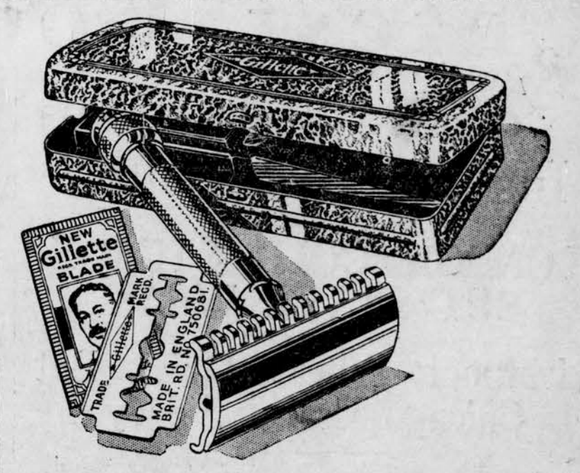
Mr. J. N. Basu, a Bsngal Liberal Leader, interviewed says: "The recent outrage shows that terrorism still persists. The persistence makes it all the more incumbent on everyone interested in the progress and welfare of the country to continue to fight against the evil until it is eradicated." He adds that the opinion of the people should not be ignored in dealing with the difficult problem that faces the country.

APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, Swarajist, who also condemns the outrages has made an appeal to the young men to understand that terrorism far from carrying them forward leads to degradation and demoralisation.

ACTION DEPLORED.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin, M.L.C., says that it appears that the insidious poison of anarchy still exists and it i necessary that all sections of the people should combine in supporting Government in their efforts to eradicatt this evil. He adds that Muslims of Bengal in a body deplore the action of these men.—A.P.



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Latest Commercial News

Two-Sided Fluctuations In New York Cotton

LONDON GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

Liverpool Wheat Quiet But Chicago Grains Steady

BOMBAY, May 10

On Thursday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates marked a downward tendency.

TWO-SIDED FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened easy on account of diffidence on the part of operators. Later however, there was a sharp recovery on buying support. There were two-sided fluctuations to-day.

SHARP DECLINE IN LONDON SILVER

London gold witnessed a small rise but silver registered a sharp decline yet the market closed steady.

STEADY TONE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Liverpool wheat was quiet. Chicago wheat opened steady and prices advanced on commission houses buying and more unfavourable weather reports.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES DULL

Although the general tendency on the London Stock Exchange was quiet some scripts featured prominently while giltedged securities were dull.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 10

Previous closing rate	11.52
To-day's opening rate	11.45
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	11.56
Difference	+.04

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 10

Previous closing rate	5.80
To-day's opening rate	5.81
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	5.78
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 10

Diffidence on the part of operators in the New York Cotton Market further continued to-day and output of business was much restricted. Following bearish news from outside markets, the New York cotton market opened with a loss of 7 points at 11-45 for October option. Following quiet Liverpool cable prices further declined by 2 points October being quoted 11.43 but later slightly recovered on scattered buying October recording 11.44.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.56 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 10

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.49/11.48) 11.30/11.30
October (11.64/11.63) 11.46/11.45
December (11.75/11.73) 11.56/11.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 10

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.91) 5.88
American May (5.92) 5.89
Egyptian July (8.29) 8.29
Egyptian July (8.32) 8.31

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 10
10-30 p.m.

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 191-4 after New York opening which was 7 points down from the previous closing rate. Subsequently the rate declined further to Rs. 190-12 as New York futures were reported to be 14 points down. Thereafter the rate improved to Rs. 192-4 with New York futures about 3 points down.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, May 9.

SAKELS—	
May	15.33+11
July	15.50+11
November	15.69+13
January	15.68+11
March	15.57+12
ASHMOUNI—	
June	11.66+13
October	11.76+13
December	11.86+13

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 8th May	6,182
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,897,771
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,971,950
Decrease	—74,179

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 8.

May	13.75
June	13.90—.03

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 10

Previous closing	5.12
To-day's opening	5.11 1/2
To-day's closing	5.11

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 10

Previous closing	5.12 1/2
To-day's opening	5.11 7/8
To-day's closing	5.11 1/4
Difference	—.01 1/4

FRANC RATE.

London, May 10

Previous closing	77.40
To-day's opening	77.31
To-day's closing	77.25
Difference	—.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 10

London exchanges opened easy with the sterling dollar at 511-7/8 which later eased to 511-3/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.11 1/4

Franc opened 77.31 and slightly moved downwards to 77.28.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 77.25

LONDON SILVER

London, May 10

The market was steady

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 13/16d.	19 3/16d.
Forward	19 13/16d.	19 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 10

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-11 1/2	£6-16-0

BULLION

London, May 10

Influx (£63000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-11 1/2) £6-16-0
Silver (19 13/16d.) 19 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 10

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 p.c. to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 p.c. to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 10
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.82 3/8)	5.81 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.62)	38.40
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/2)	0.96 1/2
London on Milan (60.09)	59.96
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/4)	1-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32)	1.2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 10.

The local silver market showed considerable activity to-day prices opened at Rs. 53/4, 53/5 and 53/7 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement and on quiet Shanghai exchanges prices declined by 5 annas but following favourable American cables prices advanced on speculative buying finally closing at Rs. 53/5, 53/5 and 53/7.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 33/10/9, 33/11/3, and 33/11/9 and moved within narrow range with little business finally closing at Rs. 33/11/6, 33/12 and 33/12/6 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, May 10

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/7; Lowest Rs. 26/4; Closing Rs. 26/5

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 27/15; Highest Rs. 28; Lowest Rs. 27/10; Closing Rs. 27/11/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/8; Closing Rs. 23/8

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 25/1; Highest Rs. 25/2; Lowest Rs. 24/13/6; Closing Rs. 24/14.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 10.

T.T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.3 1/2
To-day's opening	1.3 7/16
To-day's closing	1.3 5/16

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 10

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 56 and January 58-1/8 and slightly improved on outside demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 10

Chicago wheat market opened steady with May at 85-1/2 and July at 83-1/2 and advanced on commission houses buying and more unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 10

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 33-1/2 and July 33-1/2 while rye was traded in October option at 42-5/8.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 10

Wool sales were postponed on account of bad visibility.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 10

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£235 3/4 buyers £236 sellers) £236 1/2 buyers £236 5/8
Lead (£11 /13 buyers £11 sellers) £10 15/16 buyers £19 7/8 sellers easy
Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36 1/4) £36 to £35 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 1/2) 15 1/2 sellers
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16 1/2) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 3/4) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4) 6 9/16 paid and value
April-June (6 13/16) 6 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay, May-June (£12 1/4) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£12 1/8) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May-June (£10 7/16) £10 3/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£10 3/8) £10 1/2 sellers

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 9.

"Rubber—market declined an disappointment cuts restriction; think with heavy shipments in May. June and July market will gradually settle lower level; recommend purchases as prices recede."

October/December 67/8/7
January/March 7/7/ 1/8
April/June 71/8/7 1/4
Copper £33

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 9.

May	52 3/8+1 3/8d.
July	54 1/8+1d.
October	56 3/8+1d.
December	57 1/2+7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, May 9.

May	0.85 3/8—1/2c.
July	0.85 5/8—3/8c.
September	0.84 3/8—3/8c.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 9.

May	13.80+05
June	13.95+.05

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 9-5-34	7198000	7979000
Receipts Yesterday 9-5-34	6000	11000
Exports to date 9-5-34	6679000	6777000
Stock at Ports 4-5-34	2943000	4108000
Stock Interior Town 4-5-34	1146000	1710000
Stock Liverpool 4-5-34	1037000	782000
Visible Supply 4-5-34	6666000	8283000
Quantity in Sight 4-5-34	11318000	11980000
Quantity out of Sight 4-5-34	11205000	10501000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 10

Wheat	23,410 cwts.
Linseed	43,347 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	430 cwts.
Gingellyseed	888 cwts.
Poppyseed	156 cwts.
Groundnuts	22,334 cwts.
Castorseed	6,287 cwts.
Rice	9,042 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,004 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,924 cwts.
Gram	3,043 cwts.
Joowar	755 cwts.
Barley	31 cwts.
Bajree	970 cwts.
Coal	99 tons.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown, Bombay

May 10

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 225 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 15/[illegible]

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 57 per ton

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 10

Java Ready	14	0	0
S S Rajput	4	2	0
S S Ranee	4	1	0
S S Himalaya	4	2	3
A/M shipment	4	1	3
J/S shipment	8	15	0

BUSINESS DRASTICALLY REDUCED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

BURMA OIL SHARES FIRM ON 22½ P. C. DIVIDEND

Further Weakness In Rubber On Poor American And Eastern Advices: Prices Reach New Low Records In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 10

Although the settlement of the fortnightly account and the continental holiday drastically reduced business on the Stock Exchange. There were several good features, the most important being an advance in Burma Oils from 4-3/4 to 5-1/4. Great satisfaction was derived from the dividend announcement totalling for the year 20 per cent plus a bonus of 2 1/2 per cent and a share bonus of one in three free. Anglo Persians also sympathetically strengthened substantially.

Among Commodities rubber weakened further owing to poor American and Eastern advices, but apart from fair business in shellac, other markets were uninteresting.

Wall Street opened weak and prices falling reached many new low records for the year.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 10
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet but there were some good features. Giltedgeds were dull Oil shares became firmer after being easier. Industrials in general were quiet but prices were rather irregular. The Dividend on Burmah oil shares total 22 1/2 per cent.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 1/8) £78 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/8) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) %111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 1/2
International Holding (dol 1 7/8) dol 1 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-9) 37-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-3) 36-3
Woolsworth New Ord (96-9) 98-6
Swedish Match (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (51-10 1/2) 53-3
University Ordinary (24-0) 24-0
Ford Motors (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-3) 126-3
P and O S N Co., Defd. (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (91-0) 91-0
Bredrurd Dyers (15-6) 15-6
British Celonese (13-9) 13-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-6) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-4 1/2) 54-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (13-6) 13-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (27 1/2) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, May 10.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.—A. P.

MODERATE BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, May 10

Jute shares ruled practically unchanged and moderate business took place. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas continued firm. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/4 small odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/7; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 104/14 small lots.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1335 small lots; Imperial Bank conty 330.

Railway: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 91.

Cottons: Kesoram 4/1; New Victoria ordy 1/7

Coals: Burrakur 14/11; Equitable 22/2; Kalapahari 12/2; New Beerbhoom 12/10 odd lot; Union 13/4.

Jutes: Albion 267/8 small lot; Anglo India 365; Auckland 222/8 cum div; Adamjee ordy 10/12; Bally 176 small lot; Barnagore 163; Belvedere 386 small lot; Clive 32/4; Empire 38/4 small lot; Gourepore 477 small lot; Howrah 55; Hukumchand pref 106/4; India 296 small lot cum div; Kamarhatty 548; Kanknarrah 462/8; Lansdowne 156; National 25/4 small lot; Northbrook 48/6 small lot; Nuddea 32/8 small odd lot; Orient 221 small lot; Union 467/8.

Miscellaneous: Benares electric 12/8; Arthur Butler 11/6; Burn and Co., 6 per cent pref 109; Indian Iron and Steel 7/3; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 134; Indian Standard Wagon o rdy 53; Bengal Flour 121 small lot; Delhi Flour 2/15; Titaghur Paper defd 7/8; Midnapore Zemindary 71.

Rubber shares: Glenaly 2.35 cts; Haytor 1.40 cts; Indragiri 1.22 1/2 cts; Jeram Kuantan 1.20 cts; Kempas 2.50; Klung Rs. 10/5; Port Shipping 14/4.

Sugar shares: Carew and Co 19/6; Cawnpore 31/4 small lot; Samastipur 12 small odd lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 33/8; Central Cachar 101; Dufflaghur 17/2; Hasimara 43/12 small lot; Hasimara pref 123; Filling Valley 19/6; Tezpore 12/8; Tezpore pref 12/5; Tukwar 23/8.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 10
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79)	£78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 3/4)	£91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110)	£110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£111 1/4)	£111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106 3/4)	£106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/2)	£98 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/4 (£113)	£113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110 3/4)	£110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9)	28-1 1/2
Dorun Tea (58-6)	58-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9)	38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0)	12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-9)	27-3
Gula Kelampong (25-0)	25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-4	1/2) 35-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-1 1/2)	58-9
Burma Corporation (13-9)	13-9
Rio Tintos (19-3)	19-6
East Rand Proprietary (45-0)	45-0
Rand Mines (130-0)	131-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35 1 1/2)	35-9
Anglo Persian (48-9)	53-1 1/2
Burma Oil (93-9)	105-0
Mexican Eagle (9-9)	9-9
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2)	51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8)	£21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 10

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 34 1/4) dol 33
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/8) dol 14 1/2
U P Steel Common (dol 46 1/8) dol 44 1/8
United States Steel preference (dol. 89 1/2) unquoted.

VICTIM TO HEAT STROKE

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Delhi is experiencing heat wave these days, and though nights are pleasant, days are unbearable, the temperature on Tuesday reaching 105 degrees. A fatal case of heat stroke occurred yesterday when a young daughter of a Bengali cleark fell a victim to it.—A. P.

Five Bombs Recovered From A Tank

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Following the statement by one of the men arrested in connection with Shibpore Bomb Outrage on 6th May, 5 more live bombs were discovered in tank close to the police station. These are stated to be of the same type as those used by the arrested men.—A. P.

O. G. P. U. CHIEF DEAD

MOSCOW, May 10.

The O. G. P. U. Chief, M. Menolsisky died, aged agout fifty-five.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 10.

C/o Salisbury, Philip, Busrah.
Jalavijaya, Bhandara, Rangoon.
Himalaya, Chirini, Java.
Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Harmonides, Jones, Liverpool.
Comorin, Cartwright, London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 10.

Victoria, Benzamino, Genoa.
Elysia, Henderson, Liverpool.
Tango Maru, Tokunaga, Kobe.
Yoko Maru, Henosi, Kobe.
Comorin, Cartwright, Sydney.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.

Bombay, May 11.

Wichita, Redmond, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 10.

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
„ Somali for London.
„ Strathaird for London.
„ Varela for Busrah.
„ Karanja for Durban.
„ Behar for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Comorin:—The P&OSN Coy's steamer Comorin arrived in harbour yesterday at about 7 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and 80 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day at about midnight for Sydney, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria sailed on Thursday at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for Genoa, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S C/o Salisbury:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Salisbury arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busrah with ballast.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Castalia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Castalia arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 91 passengers.

S S Harmonides:—The J F Co's steamer Harmonides arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Himalaya arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Elysia sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Yoko Maru:—The O S K steamer Yoko Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Wichita:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Wichita will sail today for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 10.

S S Castalia, for Manchester:—32 drums castor oil, W Latham and Co.

S S Somali, for Havre:—110 bls cotton raw, B Mavji and Co; 1906 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For London:—11 bales animal skins, A A Hirji and Co.

S S C/o Salisbury, for Liverpool:—1320 bags groundnut cakes J Travers and Sons.

For Barcelona:—30 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, A Podar and Co; 152 bls goat hair, G Suchedina and Co; 3954 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton raw, A Podar and Co.

S S Himalaya, for Venice:—15 bags gum olibonum, E Valimohmad and Co; 350 bags castor seed Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S City of Perth, for Philadelphia:—36 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Skuld, for Sydney:—185 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.

S S Meigen Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 200 bales cotton raw, B Maheshvari; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Heimei Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co; 28 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co; 56 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 450 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 214 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co; 100 bls. cotton raw, Kotak and Co.

S S Queda, for Kobe:—1800 bls cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co; 1321 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 1500 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Yoko Maru, for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld, 151 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

For Osaka:—1 bale cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 10.

S S Karanja; Agents M M and Co, from Durban:—100 cases apples.

From Beira:—2000 bags sugar, 100 cases grape fruits.

From Zanzibar:—814 bales cloves, 50 bales cloves stems, 12 bgs medicine, 4 cases ivory.

From Mombassa:—27 cases ivory, 6088 bales cotton.

From Seychelles:—220 nongs cocos-de-mix.

S S Viceroy of India; Agents M M and Co., from London:—105 cases provision, 134 c|s castor oil, 20 c|s Epsom salt, 25 c|s olive oil, 91 c|s biscuits, 30 c|s syrup, 50 c|s chewing gum, 135 c|s wine, 36 c|s spirits, 75 c|s fruit salt, 480 c|s tyres, 56 cases lime juice, 220 c|s boot polish, 205 c|s O'Stores, 63 c|s preserves, 30 c|s screws, 53 c|s rivets, 50 c|s milk powder, 165 c|s whiting, 3140 c|s cement, 224 c|s whisky, 338 drums varnish, 20 drums dyes, 50 drums disinfectant, 37 drums paint fluid, 62 drums lubricating oil, 80 cases gin, 123 c|s glucose, 40 c|s malt, 66 c|s medicine, 320 c|s beer.

From Chereute:—522 cases brandy.

From Amsterdam:—75 cases beer, 65 cases cheese.

From Bordeaux:—60 cases brandy, 47 cases wine.

From Copenhegan:—100 cases beer.

From Basle:—117 cases aniline colour, 80 cases indigo.

From Hamburg:—25 cases cotton and art silk velvets, 26 cases nails.

From Oslo:—59 bales millboards.

From Rotterdam:—50 bags farina, 18 cases cotton yarn.

From Marseilles:—85 cases vermouth, 50 c|s chalk, 40 c|s castor oil, 44 c|s liquors, 126 cases soaps, 20 c|s colour, 35 cases champagne 19 c|s cheese.

From Haifa:—50 cases autotyres.

From Alexandria:—25 bales cotton.

From Port Said:—21 cases lemons.

From Gibraltar:—14 cases wine.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 10.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling influenced by lower Shanghai advices and fall in New York silver prices. In the local market June delivery opened at Rs. 53/4 and prices declined to Rs. 55 on general liquidation. There was a marked absence of any buying gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Ready silver	52	14	0
June settlement	53	0	0
July settlement	53	2	0
Ready gold	33	10	6
June settlement	33	11	0
July settlement	33	11	6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 9.

A New York cable states:—

"There had been a technical reaction. Government conference will be resumed. We think that the weakness is only temporary."

Spot silver 45 1/8+1 3/8c.
May delivery 44.75—50c.
July delivery 44.75— 90c.
Tone:—Easy.

U. S. A. WHEAT CROP

Wheat.—The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that from the present weather indication, the U. S. A. 1934 wheat crop might be as low as 450 million bushels compared with a normal crop of 800 millions.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 10

Linseed May	7 0 6
Linseed September	7 5 9
Wheat May	4 4 3
Wheat September	4 3 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 9

July	1.59 plus 01
September	1.65—
December	1.72 plus 01
January	1.74 plus 02

Tone: Quiet but steady

General Profit-Taking In Cotton

WEEKLY U. S. WEATHER REPORT FAVOURABLE

Professionals Await Silver Developments

MARKET UNSETTLED AFTER RAPID ADVANCE

Bombay, May 10.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market. Uncertainty over the silver is causing anxiety and weak holders were inclined to secure profits. It is believed by a section that the attitude adopted by the President is merely a gesture to pacify silverites and so avoid any mandatory legislation. However the general opinion is that present cotton prices are low enough and purchases on declines are likely to show handsome profits in the longrun. The silver bill is a passing influence on cotton prices and the main trend of prices entirely depends on the condition of the growing American cotton crop and condition of the textile industry in general. It is said, the mills in America are thinking to curtail production by 25 per cent. during summer months but so far no definite action is decided. In the meantime cotton markets are likely to fluctuate without and definite tendency and purchases on declines are advisable for quick turns.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with October delivery quoted 11.64c. There was a marked absence of any important buying and prices declined on long liquidation influenced by favourable a weekly weather report and poor demand for cotton goods. Prices kept on sagging throughout the day and recorded a decline of 16 points from the opening level and October delivery reached the lowest level 11.48c. At this level there was slight improvement in the demand which rallied prices by 4 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 13 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 11.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet in the absence of any buying and closed at a net decline of 11 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 11.44c.

SILVER PROBLEM

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—"Uncertainty over the silver developments more favourable weather news and the lack of any fresh bullish incentive caused a slight setback in cotton there being no follow up on the buying side. Opinions differ widely over the silver question but the view held in London appears to be that the nationalisation of silver in the same manner as gold must necessarily result in America being inundated with foreign silver with consequent loss of gold and therefore, the nationalisation will be confined to domestic stocks. even this however is not considered easy owing to the difficulties of establishing a fixed silver to gold ratio.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points with October delivery quoted 5.86d. There was speculative buying which met with liquidation by recent buyers with local profit taking. Later on there on there was active trade calling and shot covering. During the later part of the afternoon session prices declined on fair American hedge and trade selling influenced by reaction in silver. The market was quiet and prices after fluctuating within a range of 9 points closed at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 4 points higher at 6.16d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was dull, and featureless, Prices closed at a rise of 2 points with May delivery 4.66, July 4.67 and October 4.72d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady without any special development and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points with spot cotton two points up at 8.49d. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points with spot cotton 4 points higher at 6.67d. per lb.

NO SERIOUS DECLINE.

Messrs. Grunning & Co. state:—"New crop progress, apart from Texas where planting is a few days late, is generally normal, with weather reported satisfactory. In view of the watering down of the Bankhead Bill, acreage estimates are being raised and now average about 28 million acres, but even this figure, when compared with previous acreages of 40 and 45 million, emphasizes the uncomfortable situation which would revelop in the event of unfavourable growing conditions.

Meanwhile the general position has been somewhat shaken by the recent developments in America and in the absence of new encouraging features further liquidation by tired "longs" may be seen. The technical position, however, is undoubtedly greatly improved and we find it difficult to envisage any really serious decline. We therefore continue to advocate purchases on the scale down."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October highest (10 a.m.)	11.64+01
N.Y. October lowest (2-48 p.m.)	11.48—15
Liverpool October highest (2-45 p.m.)	5.88+11
Liverpool October lowest (3-57 p.m.)	5.79+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Roosevelt's silver concession considered mainly gesture to pacify silverites and so avoid mandatory legislation. Doubtful if he will take action to nationalize silver without international agreement.

New York.—Market reacted with silver and on profit-taking, awaiting developments relative silver legislation.

New York.—Silver programme considered to be too indefinite causing local liquidation. Trade interests buying. United States Government weekly weather report favourable. After this rapid advance we must look for unsettled markets with wide fluctuations, but we see no reason to change our opinion. Would favour purchases on all good setbacks.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York.—Weather, prospective domestic mills curtailment against market. Wheat weekly weather report unfavourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Weekly weather generally favourable.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Possibility of Silver Legislation encouraging speculative buying all commodities.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 9th inst. 8-46 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—"Caltan—whilst believe in steadily rising prices during the summer we suggest for the present liquidating on further advances and replacing an setbacks."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 9.

July 1934	11.35—13
October 1934	11.52—11
December 1934	11.64—11
January 1935	11.70—10
March 1935	11.81—09
Spot	11.50—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 9.

May 1934	11.19—11
July 1934	11.34—11
October 1934	11.49—10
Spot	11.44—11

NEW YORK.

New York, May 9

New York 10-25 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.40
October 1934	11.54
December 1934	11.73
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	11.38
October 1934	11.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 8.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.24
July 1934	8.28
October 1934	8.26
November 1934	8.26
December 1934	8.24
January 1935	8.24
March	8.27
F. G. F. Spot	8.49

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 10.

B C RATE	
T T D D 1/6	
LONDON BANKS	
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 May/July	
T T 1/6 Aug/Dec	
Buying T T 1/6 3/32	
Buying D D 1/6 3/32	
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June	
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Sept	
NEW YORK B C Rate	
T T 262 1/8	
NEW YORK BANKS	
Selling T T 260 1/8	
Buying T T 259 1/8	
PARIS BANKS	
Selling D D 580	
Buying D D 590	
AMSTERDAM BANKS	
Selling D D 56 1/4	
JAVA BANKS	
Selling D D 56	
JAPAN BANKS	
Selling T T 79 1/8	
Buying 60 days 77 7/8	
HONGKONG BANKS	
Selling D D 96	
SHANGHAI BANKS	
Selling D D 86	
SINGAPORE BANKS	
Selling D D 156 3/4	
BERLIN BANKS	
Selling D D 96 1/2	
CROSS RATE	
New York/London 5.12 9th inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 10th inst.	
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 10th inst.	
London/Paris 77.35 9th inst.	
London/Belgium 21.87 9th inst.	
London/Switzerland 15.76 9th inst.	
London/Italy 60.00 9th inst.	
London/Berlin 12.96 9th inst.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 9th inst.	
London/New York 5.12 7/8 9th inst.	
London/Amsterdam 7.53 3/4 9th inst.	
Java/London 7.50 9th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold £6-16-1 1/2 8th inst. £6-15-11 1/2 9th inst.	
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 8th inst. 19 13/16 9th inst	
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 8th inst. 19 13/16 9th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 4 5 3/8 8th inst. 44 3/4 9th inst.	
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 8th inst. 15/16 p.c. 9th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 8th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 9th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent	
Bank of England rate 2 per cent	
Money:—Call 1 per cent.	
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.	
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.	
Tone: Easy	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.72
Fine (Good Staple)	4.87
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.02
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.67
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.82
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.97
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.50
Fine	3.60
Superfine	3.70
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 9.

Silver—Small business	
Spot	19-13/16
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 9.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-15-1-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 9.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.95-1/2
Amsterdam	7.54
Brussels	21.87
Madrid	36.34
Milan	60.09
Berne	15.75.3/4
Paris	77.40
Prague	122.50
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.12-1/2

SEEDS.

London, May 9

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. pe ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, May 9.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-2-6

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May-June sellers £10-8-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton May-June sellers £12-5 0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/5-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 6/2-1/4.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 9.

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. PA	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	20
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	50
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel. & Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	44 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	28 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	19
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	123
Great North Pfd.	21
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	32
Distillers Seagram	18
Amr. Tobacco B.	70
Dupont	86
Budd Mfg	6
St. Oil of N. J	43
Bethelehem Steel	36
United States Steel	44 1/2
American Smelting	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/2
Kennecott Copper	20

WEATHER OVER THE U. S. COTTON-BELT

United States Government weekly weather report favourable for Cotton.

Daily weather—East fair-West—Generally fair expcept Texas where weather is partly cloudy.

Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
International Harvestor	35
General Motors	33
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
Goodyear Tyre	33
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	15 1/2
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	28 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	440
National Distillers	25
Celanese Corporation of Am.	29
Remington Rand	10
General Foods	33
Curtiss Wright	3
American Ice	7

Dull and irregular market. U. S. Steel Co., working 42 p.c. General Motors sold 1,06,359 Cars during April.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 9.

Java Ready	14 6 6
S. S. Rajput	4 2 9
S. S. Ranee	4 1 6
S. S. Himalaya	4 2 6
A-M. shipment	4 1 0
J-S. shipment	3 15 6

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 9.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers 20/10-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 21/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 9.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-11/16 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 9.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-5/8
National Bank of India	47
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	78-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	79-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952.	102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, May 9

	£
Copper Braziers	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	36
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	237-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 9.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. May/June sellers 18/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. May paid 22/9.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.85+02
June 1934		5.85×02
July 1934	5.91	5.86×02
August 1934		5.84×02
September 1934		5.82×03
October 1934	5.85	5.80×03
November 1934		5.78+03
December 1934		5.77+02
January 1935		5.77×02
February 1935		5.77×02
March 1935		5.78×03
April 1935		5.77×02
Middling Spot		6.16+04

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 10.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton prices, the local market ruled easy on increased long liquidation by tired bulls. The market opened at 193 for Broach J-A. delivery and prices improved to Rs. 193/4 on scattered buying. There was utter absence of any support and prices declined to Rs. 191/8 on general long liquidation. The undertone of the market was weak and professional operators are awaiting developments regarding the Silver Bill.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. The local market ruled steady with a good enquiry for current month as anticipated. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 192/12
Broach J-A 192/8
New Broach A-M 196/8
Oomra May 170/4
Oomra July 168
New Oomra D-J 169
Bengal May 126/8
Bengal July 128
New Bengal D-J 134

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	136/38	...
Bengal Fine	133/35	...
Bengal F.G.	130/32	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	133/35	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130/32	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185/88	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	185/88	...
Pundhurna Fine	176/78	...
Yeotmal Fine	176/78	...
Arvi Fine	174/76	...
Ellichpur Fine	176/78	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	165/70	...
Khamgaon Fine	165/70	...
Mulkapur Fine	162/64	...
Khandesh Fine	158/60	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	162/65	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	174/76	...
Broach Fine	198/200	...
Punjab/American	211	...
Punjab/American mix	201	...
Cambodia	...	248
Miraj/Sangli	...	168/73
Compta Good	...	173
Kampala	320	...
Busoga	318	...
Jinja	315	...
Manza	311	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 10.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	249	251,024
Central India	777	192,360
Barsi and Nagar	664	158,492
Hyderabad-Gaorani	170	42,542
Berar	2,199	394,905
Central Provinces	1,016	99,564
Total Oomras	5,075	1,138,887
Dholera	1,737	63,401
N.-W. Provinces	100	8,150
Rajputana	140	43,115
Sind-Punjab	1,659	157,373
Broach	2,139	298,486
Coompta and Dharwar	709	24,206
Westerns-Northerns	880	18,974
Cocoanada	...	132
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	20,452
Persian	...	1,356
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	4,519	112,905
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	17,058	1,914,829

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept to This year.
Europe	3,303	390,725
Japan and China	13,300	540,756
Coast Ports	170	13,570
Up-country by Rail	...	87,409
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	43,335
Total	16,773	985,795

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 10.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U. P. ...	133	130	127	122	
Panjab ...	133	130	127	122	
Rajputana ...	133	130	127	122	
Oomra No. 3	177	174	172	168	...
C. P. No. 1	190	187	185	181	...
C. P. No. 2	183	180	178	174	...
Broach No. 2 ...	199	197	195	193	
Punjab-Ame. ...	209	207	205	203	
Surat ...	260	257	254	251	
Rajpipla ...	258	255	252	249	
Navsari ...	262	259	256	253	

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 10.

Broach A-M. Op. 193 1/4; Highest 194 3/4; Lowest 193; Closing 193 1/2

Broach J-A. Op. 193 3/4; Highest 195; Lowest 193 1/4; Closing 193 3/4.

Broach A-M. 1935 Op. 198; Highest 199 1/2; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 197 3/4

Oomra May Op 169 3/4; Highest 170 1/2; Lowest 169 3/4; Closing 170 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 168; Highest 169; Lowest 168; Closing 168 1/2.

Oomra D-J. Op. 171 1/4; Highest 172; Lowest 170 1/4; Closing 171 1/4

Bengal May Op 128; Highest 129 1/2; Lowest 126 1/2; Closing 126 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 129 3/4; Highest 130 1/4; Lowest 128 1/4; Closing 128 1/4

Bengal D-J. Op. 136; Highest 136 3/4; Lowest 134 1/4; Closing 134 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-M. 1935 Rs. 33 1/2.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 61 at Cross Rate 5.12

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 192/8—Liverpool July 5.84 Rs. 61 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-M. 1935 196/8—Liverpool May 1935 5.75 Rs. 53 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 192/8—New York July 11.35 Rs. 55 at Cross Rate 5.12

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, May 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER GENERAL LONG LIQUIDATION

Marked Absence Of Any Support

BOMBAY, May 10.

The local Share Bazar again ruled easy with a general long liquidation owing to continuance of the mill strike and weakness in raw cotton prices. Profe ssional operators have withdrawn their support and small operators are losing their faith in higher prices.

The selling and liquidation was general and not confined to any special group. Among Mill shares, Bombay Dyeings lost Rs. 8. Century mill shares declined Rs. 4 and Kohinoor were down by Rs. 3. Nagpore shares eased off by Rs. 5 and Swadeshi mills shares were down by Rs. 6.

Cement shares were relatively steady but prices show small losses to the extent of about Rs. 3 to 4. Both Andhra and Tata Power shares lost about Rs. 10. Tata Steel Dfds. declined Rs. 4 but Ordinary shares weakened by rupee one. Bombay Burma shares were also weak and prices declined Rs. 7.

There is nothing in the general situation to cause any important decline at the moment but long liquidation is slowly but steadily improving the technical condition of the market. In the near future there may be small further losses as a result of failure of the market to hold the improvement but lower level are likely to attract investors and professional support.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 693|- and declined to Rs. 690 but improved to Rs. 692 when active selling depressed prices to the lowest level of the day at 687|-. Later on prices rallied and closed at Rs. 690|- Indian Cements opened at Rs. 390|- and closed quiet at Rs. 388|- on scattered liquidation. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1352|- and after declining to Rs. 1343 closed at Rs. 1345|- Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 65|8 and after touching the low level of Rs. 64|14 closed at Rs. 65|1.

Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 450 and declined to Rs. 445|- Century Mill shares declined to Rs. 213|2 while Nagpur shares closed at Rs: 226|4 Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 80|10 but New Greats declined to Rs. 107|8. Swadeshi Mills wers pressed for sales at Rs. 175|- Among Bank Shares there was only small business prices were unchanged. Cement were quiet. Insurance shares were featureless. Hydro-Electric Section was easy with long liquidation Andhra Shares declined to Rs. 1345|- and Powers closed at Rs. 1033|12. Tapty Valley Shares changed hands at Rs. 75|4. Tata Steel Dfds. closed at Rs. 226|14 and Burma shares were done at Rs. 445|.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 10.

Bom. Dyeing 693/12, 687/8, 690
Century 216, 15, 13, 12, 213/12
Central India 227, 25, 27, 26, 25, 223/12
Colaba 73/12
Kohinoor 120, 18, 19, 17, 120
New Great 111/4, 110
Simplex 72/8, 73/2
Swadeshi 177, 73, 175
Bundi 28
I. Cement 389, 88, 87, 388/12
T. Steel Dfd. 228, 27, 226/14
T. Steel Ord. 65/8, 65/4, 65
B. Steam 281/14, 280/10.
B. Burma 450, 49, 48, 47, 445
Tata Hydro 138/12
Andhra 1352, 1346, 1345
Tram. Ord. 137/3

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 10.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	273 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	690 0
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	213 2
100 Central India	226 4
100 Colaba	73 12
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	350 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	125 10
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	80 10
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	120 10
250 Laxmi	680 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	511 4
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	107 8
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	73 2
100 Swadeshi	175 0
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1,000 Western	758 12
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	89 0
25-50 Central	26 0
500 Imperial	1,335 0
125-500 Imp. Contry.	335 0
50-100 India	106/4
5 Union	4-11-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 10.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/12/1 1/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/13
4 pe rcent 1960/70 Sett 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/2

TAXFREE

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 108
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(Cash)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98/6
4 per cent 1934/37 100/8
4 per cent 1943 103/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 108/10
5 per cent 1939/44 106/14
5 pe rcent 1940/43 107/12
5 per cent 1935 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/15

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 98/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 97/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/12/6 and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

70	Gwalior	96 8
250	Indian	388 2
40	Katni Def.	1275 0
100	Katni Ord.	329 6
75	Okha	166 4
10	Punjab	18 0
100	Shahabad	326 4
70	United	91 12
INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	11 2
15-75	New India	33 2
200	Oriental	3.805 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2
ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	145 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1345 0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	137 8
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	138 12
1000	Tata Power	1033 12
RAILWAYS		
500	Ahm. Prantej	820 0
100	Amr. Patty	113 8
100	C Provinces	83 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujarat	62 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100	Pachora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valley	151 4
MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	18 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	226 14
75	Tata Steel Ord.	65 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	182 8
50	Belapur Sugar	208 12
100	Bombay Steam	280 10
125	Bombay Burma	445 0
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	155 0
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	2-10-6
50	Bombay Telephone	90 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	115 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	460 0
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	9 13
30	Tata Construction	68 8
25	Tata Oil	16 4
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent	Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent.	Bom. Steam N	273 2
7 per cent	Bom Trams	78 8
5 per cent	Central India	472 8
7 per cent	Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent	Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent.	Tata Hydro	125 0
7-1/2 per cent	Tata Power	1280 0
6 per cent	Tata Steel 1st	168 12
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	135 0
5-1/2 p.c.	Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent.	Vishnu	650 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J12

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1934

Aerial Propaganda Proves Ineffective

Threats To Quit Chawls Ignored By Workers

Two More City Mills Close On Thursday

There was a further drop on Thursday, in the number of Mills that are being kept open by the Millowners with the hope of getting in as many workers as possible.

There has also been a considerable drop in the attendance in the Mills that are kept open.

Only 19 mills were kept open on Thursday as against 21 on Wednesday, the Jacob Sassoon and the Edward Sassoon Mills closing down due to the workers not turning up. Only three Mills were working in the city with anything like full complement and they are, the Spring, the Kohinoor and the Colaba Mills.

Aerial Propaganda

An aeroplane flew over the Mill area on Thursday morning also and dropped down handbills exhorting the strikers to rejoin the Mills. This counter propaganda did not, however, mark any change in the Strike situation.

Five strikers were arrested on Thursday morning. Three of them who are alleged to have asked the workers not to get into the Mill compound near the Mayer Sassoon Mills were arrested on a charge of intimidation.

A striker was arrested near the Tata Mills on the same charge. A worker who was going along Bhoiwada in the morning was arrested on the alleged charge of stone throwing.

Ineffective Threats

It appears that in the morning some jobbers visited the chawls near the Pralhad Mills and asked the strikers to vacate the chawls, though the jobbers had no right to ask the strikers to leave the place. The threat had no effect as none of the strikers left the chawls.

Four labour meetings were held in the morning, at Kamgar Maidan, Gowalia Tank and Lalbaug, where the strikers were exhorted by the leaders to continue the strike.

New Kurla Workers Out

All the workers of the New Kurla Mills have gone on strike and the Strike Committee are confident that the workers of the other remaining mill, the Swadeshi Mills, will also join the General Strike from Monday next.

Not a single case of stone throwing has been reported on Thursday morning and excepting for the five arrested the Mill area is quiet.

The Strike Committee have decided to co-opt 10 representatives of the unemployed workers on the Strike Committee.

WORKERS' 20 DEMANDS

Presented To Owners And Government By Strike Committee

The joint secretaries of the Strike Committee have officially informed both the Mill-owners Association and the Home Member to the Government of Bombay of the demands of the strikers.

The Secretaries in their communication state that the strikers are determined to continue the Strike which began on April 23, till the workers demanding are conceeded to.

In their letter to the Home Member to the Government of Bombay the secretaries write as follows:—

"The United Joint Strike Committee, representing the two leading unions of the Textile workers in Bombay, viz, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union and all the workers employed in all the mills now on strike and the unemployed textile workers hereby officially make known to the Mill-owners' Association and the Government of Bombay the twenty demands for which the Textile workers of Bombay have gone on strike on the 23rd April.

These demands have been formulated by the Textile workers in the All-India Textile Workers' Conference and subsequently confirmed in a series of public meetings of workers. These demands have also been published in the press and generally made known to the public long before the strike was launched.

The Joint Strike Committee which, in the main, consists of representatives of all the mills which were working before the strike began and of the representatives of the unemployed who were elected in the open meetings of the textile workers, herewith declare that the workers are determined to continue the strike which began on the 23rd April for the following twenty demands until these demands are granted:

1. No wage cut and restoration of all cuts effected since January 1933.
2. No rationalisation.
3. Unemployment benefit and maternity insurance at the expense of the Government and owners.
4. No retrenchment.
5. Eight hours' duty for day shift and seven hours' for the night shift.
6. Equal wages for equal work.
7. One month's leave with full pay every year.
8. Minimum living wage of Rs. 45 per month.
9. Recruitment of labour through workers' committees to be set up in each mill.
10. Full liberty for Union work within the mills; and right of Mill Committee to supervise the conditions of work in the mills.
11. No victimisation of active trade union workers and reinstatement of all victimised workers.
12. 50 per cent. reduction in house rent.
13. Well defined regulations and fair treatment with regard to leave; abolition of fines etc.
14. No recruitment of boys upto age of 16.
15. Recognition of Unions.
16. Consolidated wages.
17. Right of organisation, speech, assembly, etc.
18. Right of strike and to picket.
19. Trade Union legislation and right of Trade Union organisation within Native States.
20. Withdrawal of all repressive laws and anti-working class legislation and release for all political prisoners and all the strikers and strike leaders arrested and jailed during the course of the strike.

"YOUNG WORKERS'" LEADER ON TRIAL

Tambitkar Denies Uttering Incitement To Disobey Commissioner's Orders

Mr. S. G. Tambitkar, Office-bearer of the Young Workers' League, who was arrested in connection with a speech he made on April 23 last, at Naigam Maidan in support of the strike, was put up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Thursday morning, when he was tried under Section 353 I.P.C. and Section 127 City Police Act.

Mr. Baburao shorthand reporter, C.I.D., giving evidence said that the accused incited the assembled strikers at the Maidan to disobey the Deputy Commissioner's orders and that earlier in the day, inspite of the police ban, a huge procession of strikers had been stopped before Kumbhar Chawl, near Lalbaug.

If the strikers had listened to the advice of the accused to break the Commissioner's orders, there would have been much trouble created thereby.

Continuing his evidence, witness added that the accused belonged to the Young Workers' League, the principal object of which is "to annihilate the Government, Imperialism and Capitalism" and that the Association held Communist views.

The defence at this stage objected to putting the above observations in the record, as it reflected on the character of the accused, and especially as it was completely irrelevant to the matter of the charge, namely, the speech.

The prosecution explained that accused belonged to an institution that held such obstructional views.

A police head-constable (Havildar), attached to the C.I.D. (Labour Branch), deposed that he arrested the accused.

Mr. Tambitkar, admitted having made a speech on the day referred to, but he told the audience only that the strike was a weapon to force capitalist-owners to concede the demands of the strikers, and that the Government had no business to interfere in the strike.

The accused added: "I only exhorted the audience to continue the strike to the finish by all lawful means till our legitimate demands were satisfied."

The prosecutor explaining the charge further read an extract from the accused's speech, in which it was alleged that he said: "We must be prepared to meet lathi with lathi and blow with blow, if we are attacked by the police" and exhorted the strikers "to trample down" the Police Commissioner's orders, such as 144 I.P.C. and so on.

The charge was incitement to assault public servants in the discharge of their duties by making speeches, and in answer to the question from the Magistrate the prosecution maintained that it was immaterial whether the Commissioner's orders were passed on or before the date of the speech.

The accused pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

LABOUR LEADER REMANDED

The Kalachowki police arrested on Wednesday Baboo Sakaram More, a labour leader, for having made a speech at a Labour meeting on the 1st instant, in which he is alleged to have said that all trams, motor cars should be stopped.

He was charged at the Dadar Police Court to-day under Section 117 I.P.C. (Incitement to violence) read with Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused has been remanded into police custody till 16th instant to enable police enquiries to be completed.

POLICE FIRE ON DACOITS

One Culprit Captured After Thrilling Encounter In Forest

GWALIOR, May 10.

The Gwalior State Police had an encounter with a gang of notorious dacoits who had taken the police party by surprise in the midst of a dense forest.

It appears that on getting information that the gang of notorious brigands who had held Babu Pannalal and his servant to ransom were camping in a forest all available police forces were rushed there. No sooner had the inspector in charge accosted a suspicious looking man passing along the jungle track than he whistled and immediately a fire was opened on the police party by a number of armed men injuring one constable who succumbed on the spot.

The police party also retaliated by opening fire. But as they were neither numerically strong nor equipped with rifles, as the dacoits were, the outlaws soon over-powered the police. After taking away all their wounded comrades from the hands of the police they disappeared in the dense forest.

The police have succeeded in capturing one wounded dacoit.—United Press.

AWAITING GOVT. REPORT ON LABOUR PROBLEM

No More Alteration In Wages Or Work Till Then, Says Mr. Mody

The following correspondence has passed between the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

From the Chief Secretary:—

"Government understand that there is great apprehension prevalent among the textile workers with regard to the intentions of the millowners in the matter of further alterations in wages and conditions of labour. Government would be glad if the Millowners' Association would confirm, what Government understand to be the position, namely, that the millowners have no intention of making any alterations in wages or conditions of labour until the Government report regarding the effect of previous wage reductions and rationalization methods has been published and considered."

MODY'S REPLY.

Mr. H. P. Mody replied as under:

"With reference to your letter No. 66|34-B, dated 9th May, I beg to confirm that the millowners have no intention of making any further alteration in wages or conditions of labour until the Government report referred to has been published and considered".

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MILL MUCCADUM

Two mill strikers, Keshav Gunajee and Vasu Gunajee were arrested during Wednesday for alleged assault on a muccadum of the Manchester Mill, Parel, while on his way to the mill on Wednesday evening.

They were charged at the Dadar court on Monday for criminal assault and intimidation.

Four other workers were also arrested on a charge of having threatened a mill hand working in the Shapurji Broacha Mill, De Lisle Road.

They have also been remanded into custody till 21st instant.

ALLEGED INCITING OF WORKERS

Dhimaji Makhoji, and R. C. Gokhale, two strikers were arrested on Wednesday for making speeches at Sewri and Lalbaug, inciting the strikers to attack "black-legs" and their police escorts.

They were remanded into police custody till 16th instant.

FIRE DESTROYS 100 HOUSES

Woman And Goats Burnt To Death In Kalighat Tragedy

PATNA, May 9.

No less than hundred houses are reported to have been destroyed as a result of fire in Kalighat and Lalbag areas, says a message from Darbhanha. The message further says that a woman and some goats were burnt to death.

Two Killed in Rly Accident.

Two persons lost their lives in railways area near Patna station their heads being smashed between the buffers of wagons during fly-shunting of an engine. The men who were employees of a contractor attempted to cross the lines when the accident occurred.

Prior to this there had been collision of goods siding ballast train colliding with loaded wagons resulting in serious damage to railway stock.

CHOLERA SUBSIDING.

Cholera epidemic is stated to be subsiding in the city as the hospital records show decrease in number of cases.—A. P.

HINDU WOMEN WARNED

Local Mission's Move To Protect Them From Trouble

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

A warning has been issued by the local Hindu Mission calling the Hindu house-holders' attention to the desirability of asking their women folk to go out for the intercalary Vaishakh month's ablutions in the river after 5 a.m. daily to preclude the possibility of their being molested by cads lying in wait for them during the early hours of the morning.

The Hindu mission has taken upon itself the supremely important activities in connection with the reclamation of Hindu converts, the protection of women from the wily goondas and the giving of advice and assistance to women likely to be driven to desperation by domestic troubles.—United Press.

DR. TAGORE'S TOUR IN CEYLON

Civic Reception At Colombo

COLOMBO, May 9.

The Colombo Municipal Council is making arrangements to accord a civic reception to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who will arrive in Colombo to-morrow.

The poet will be invited to attend a special meeting of the Municipal Council summoned to welcome him when the Chairman will read and present the address, and the poet will reply.

The following is his programme in Ceylon:—

May 10—Address at the Rotary Club, Colombo, which will be broadcasted.

May 11.—Indian Merchants Chamber's reception to the Poet.

May 14.—Santiniketan Arts and Crafts Exhibition will be declared open at the Art Gallery by Sir Grame Tyrrell.

May 15.—Dr. Tagore will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Buddhist Association at the Town Hall.

May 17.—Dr. Tagore will give recitations from some of his poems at the Y. M. C. A.

The Poet will be in Ceylon for about six weeks after which he will return to Santiniketan.—United Press.

DALAI LAMA'S REINCARNATION

DARJEELING, May 9.

It is authoritatively denied here that the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama has taken place as reported in a certain section of the Press. Such an event, it is pointed out, is impossible until the lapse of, at least, nine months after the Dalai Lama's death as his soul is expected to be born again in a human body.

Moreover, a further interval of 41 days is considered usual before the soul returns to the earth. This makes it extremely unlikely that the reincarnation can take place before the closing month of the present year.—A.P.

Parcel Worth One Lakh Missing

Vigorous Police Investigations But No Arrests

LAHORE MAY 10.

Wild sensation has been caused at the reported disappearance of a parcel of gold worth one lakh and 12 thousand rupees from the Frontier Mail at Julunder Station.

It is reported yesterday night that Mr. Walchand Hirachand President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and a leading merchant of Bombay booked from Amritsar gold weighing 1 maund to be delivered at Bombay through Lloyds Bank. The parcel was insured by the consignee.

The procedure followed by the Railway Department in case of insured parcels is that the Station Masters "en route" are telegraphically instructed to inspect such parcels with the police on the arrival of the train at their respective stations in the Guards Van. This parcel was booked by the Frontier Mail at Amritsar. The next stoppage of the Mail being at the Jullundur Station, the Station Master with police came to the brake van for purpose of inspection but when they went to the van they found the parcel missing. The matter was at once reported to the police. Mr. French who was the Guard in charge of the Frontier Mail was detained pending further enquiries and the higher authorities wired to for instructions.

The Frontier Mail was delayed for one hour and 20 minutes for arrival of the next Guard who was ordered to take the train to Delhi. Vigorous investigation is proceeding. So far no arrest has been made.—United Press.

DETAILS OF GOLD THEFT MYSTERY

AMRITSAR, May 10.

In connection with the theft of gold from the Frontier Mail last night, further enquiries show that the parcel of gold weighed 30 seers, according to the railway receipt, but that it actually contained 927-3/4 tolas of gold.

The parcel was booked by Messrs. Bhagwandas Madhoram, bankers to be delivered to their Bombay Office. It was found missing at Jullunder. The parcel it is reported, was not insured. The police raided the Railway Porters quarters who handled the loading and unloading of the Railway parcels at Amritsar and 6 persons were taken into custody. — United Press.

'HIS FINGER IN THE PIE'

Mr. Haveliwala's Appointment Criticised

KARACHI, May 9.

Commenting on the reported appointment of Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Bar-at-Law of Bombay as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind in the place of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Bar-at-Law, who is proceeding to England preparatory to retirement, The Daily Gazette" says, "We are forced to the conclusion most reluctantly, that the Secretary of State must have had some finger in this pie and that the appointment of Mr. Haveliwalla is an outcome not of the merits of the case but of some political consideration such as that, which in effect announced the separation and independence of Sind before the general demand for and the financial feasibility of such a separation had been investigated."—A. P.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO TAGORE

COLOMBO, May 10.

A rousing reception was accorded to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on his arrival at 9 last night by a multitude of people.

The police kept order at the Jetty.

Mr. Jayatilake, the leader of the Opposition in the State Council garlanded him.

In a short speech the Poet expressed the hope that his arrival would bring about a realisation that in essentials Singhalese and Indian Culture was one and the same.—United Press.

TWO GIRLS KILLED BY LIGHTNING

NATHIAGALI, May 9.

News has been received here that the two daughters of Ahmadjan of Akhtukhel were killed and his wife suffered serious injuries from lightning which struck his house recently.—A.P.

200 Die Of Plague In Gurdaspur

GURDASPUR, May 10.

Plague in more or less an epidemic form is raging here. Not less than 400 cases with 200 deaths are reported so far. There is only one doctor to inoculate the persons of the affected area in the whole of the district, so the public are feeling nervous.—United Press.

RIGHTS OF ALLEGED DEPORTEES

Papers Lying With Commissioner

An interesting case concerning the rights of an alleged deportee came up for hearing before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magisirate, Mazagoan.

It was urged that the whole case turns on information contained in the deportation papers' which are lying with the Commissioner of Bombay who has not yet parted with them and is not likely, it was made clear in the Court, to part with tehm on technical grounds.

Deputy-Inspector ?Sawant submitted that unless and until the papers were placed in his hands, he would not be able to lead evidence, explain the facts and name the witnesses before the Commissioner. He stated that he wanted to refresh his memory.

When Mr. Sawant further stated that Inspector Paul put the accused before the Commissioner, the Magistrate sharply remarked that he had contradicted his statement that he (Savant) put him before the Commissioner, made only a two minutes before.

His Worship admonished the officer to think twice before he gave tongue to anything in such a serious case.

Inspector Paul was immediately called for.

The deportee in the case is Mohmed Ahmed who was believed to have been sent out on 2|8|32 and found returning on 12|12|33.

Mr. Hussein K. Tejani, appearing for the accused, submitted that, if the prosecution could not get on with the case unless the 'papers' were submitted, he felt it impossible to conduct cross-examination. He further urged that in fairness to the merits of the case and in interests of justice, it would be highly improper that Commissioners should not send the papers, even after he had submitted an application to that effect.

Mr. Hussein K. Tejani defended the accused "amicus curiea".

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution.

Further hearing was postponed to May 12.

Arrangements are in progress at Ahmedabad for the forthcoming second session of the Muslim Educational Conference to be held here on May 26 and 27 under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Educational Association.

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